

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

# JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME V.—NUMBER 4.  
WHOLE NUMBER 212.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

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## THE ENGINEER ON THE XV-INCH GUN.

THE London *Engineer* has, as we foreboded, received the comments which this journal made on the late Shoeburyness experiments with a most disingenuous response. Instead of replying to the main point of our article, which was that the 15-inch gun had not received its proper charge of powder at Shoeburyness, the *Engineer* filled two columns with such newspaper talk as this: "It is impossible to characterize the arguments of the writer as they deserve. The graceful ease with which he dismisses facts, and the transcendent coolness with which he makes statements which must be as novel to American artilleryists of reputation as they are to us, deserve," etc.; and, again: "We have read nothing for a long time which has afforded us so much amusement."

The *Engineer* will be ashamed, one day, that an article like this has appeared in its columns. Instead of "dismissing facts with graceful ease," the editorial article in the JOURNAL contained facts which it is of the highest importance for British artilleryists to know—the facts, namely, that 100-pound charges have been used in the 15-inch gun in America, and that a velocity of 1,500 feet per second has been therewith obtained. The London *Morning Herald*, in reading the grave facts reproduced from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in an English paper, regarded them as of the highest importance, and made them the subject of a remarkable and startling editorial. The *Army and Navy Gazette*, learning the same facts from the JOURNAL, and according us more professional courtesy for veracity than the *Engineer*, accepted them because we had asserted them to be true, and called upon the officers of the service which it so ably represents, to conduct a new experiment with 100 pounds of powder in the 15-inch gun.

But this *Engineer* thought it was doing most service to its countrymen and to the cause of science by ridiculing the JOURNAL in the way just stated, and by trying to throw discredit on what are scientific facts. The *Engineer* preferred to insinuate that "it is because the gun has not done just what Americans expected" that "the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is angry." It was hardly a subject for the display of anger. It is a dry, mechanical question, with regard to the powers of a system of ordnance. We might have cause to be indignant with the *Engineer* for the extraordinary tone and spirit with which it greeted novel information coming from us, which it was of incalculable importance for British gun-makers to have; but when a scientific journal, instead of receiving such information in good faith, descends to common newspaper froth in reply, it forbids all "anger" on our part, and substitutes a less complimentary feeling.

What shall be thought of a scientific paper which received such a query as this from us—"What would have become of the Hercules' target if struck by a shot lately fired in New York Harbor—a 20-inch, 1,000-pound shot, propelled at a velocity

"of nearly 1,400 feet, by 200 pounds of mammoth-grain powder?" and responded by this commentary: "Ah! what, indeed?" The fact that such a shot was fired, with such a charge of powder, and with such velocity, is, we think, of sufficient importance to the question involved in the Shoeburyness trial to call for a different answer. We have some curiosity to know if the *Engineer* is authority with the officers conducting these experiments.

## THE NEEDHAM BREECH-LOADER.

THE accompanying cut illustrates the plan for the alteration of muzzle-loading arms, patented by Messrs. J. & G. H. NEEDHAM, of London, England. This system is unlike any that has heretofore been illustrated in the JOURNAL, in that the breech opens laterally instead of being thrown up or down, as in the principle American breech-loaders.

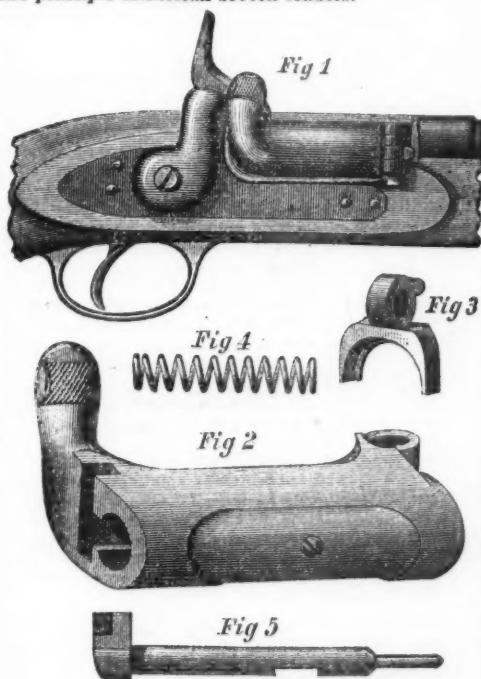


Figure 1 represents the lock of a Needham gun after firing. The breech-block is locked in its place by means of the rear projection of the firing-pin, which is forced against the back of the breech by its working spring (figure 4). When the piece is fired, the hammer—the striking part of which is formed like a wedge—descends in the vertical slot seen in figure 2, and locks the breech-block, while at the same time by a prying motion it forces the plunger or firing-pin forward, causing it to explode the charge.

The cartridge used in this gun is made of brass, and has its ignition in the centre (central fire). To open the breech, the piece is first half-cocked, and as the locking-spring is not very powerful, the breech-block is readily thrown out by means of the knob seen in Figures 1 and 2. The extractor (figure 3) is worked by a positive motion produced by the swinging of the breech-block, which, when its revolution is nearly completed, strikes against a spur, thereby forcing the cartridge out of the barrel. A projection of metal on the left side of the breech serves to deflect the cartridge as it is brought back, and to insure its being thrown clear from the gun.

It will thus be seen that the plan of alteration is a very simple one, consisting of seven parts, there being, consequently, but little chance of the gun being disabled from the failure of any delicate mechanism.

As the hammer locks the piece when it is fired, there is no danger from a premature explosion, as it is necessary that the breech should be properly closed before the cartridge can be exploded.

Figure 2 shows the breech-lock; Figure 3 the extractor; Figure 4 the spiral spring of the firing-pin; Figure 5 the firing-pin.

This gun is one of those which has been ordered for a further examination before the Breech-Loading Examining Board, of which Colonel S. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, State of New York, is recorder.

It is stated that the Artillery School of Practice, which was in existence at Fort Monroe, Virginia, before the war, is about to be re-established. This is a wise and necessary measure, as it is utterly useless to maintain a large artillery force in time of peace and not to provide adequate facilities and opportunities for its instruction. The instruction should be constant and thorough, but, under the present system of one-company posts, as many of the artillery stations now are, this cannot be done, and the country is therefore burdened with an unnecessary expense.

The same reasons which render proper and necessary the establishment of a school for the companies of foot artillery will apply with greater force to the field batteries. They are maintained at an enormous expense, and, unless kept up to the highest state of efficiency by constant and thorough instruction, they had better be dispensed with altogether. Some of them are now on Indian service, where they are about as useful as a ship of the line on wheels; that service being pronounced by the tactics as "foreign to the object and unsuitable to the character of artillery duties." Experience, too, has demonstrated beyond question that field batteries on the frontiers not only cost from three to four times as much as they do elsewhere, but become useless as batteries, while their efficiency and morale are seriously impaired.

It is therefore suggested, and we hope that the suggestion will be favorably received, that the four batteries of field artillery in the West be concentrated at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, the four in the East at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and the two on the Pacific coast at San Francisco. With competent field officers of experience in the duties of the arm, in a year or two we would have the finest body of light artillery troops in the world. Its present remote and scattered condition tends directly to render our light artillery worthless instead of the splendid arm it was during the war.

WE are desired to correct the report that Major-General HANCOCK has applied for a delay in reporting at New Orleans. No such application has been made by General HANCOCK, who, we are informed, by a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth of the 10th inst., expected to leave that place in two or three days from the above date.

THE Washington correspondent of a New York paper says that "a duel is threatened between two military officers in that city, respectively of the Fifth and Twelfth Regiments of Regulars. The difficulty immediately arises out of the fact that one of these officers slapped the other in the face. Remotely, a woman is in it. The friends of the parties are making efforts to prevent a hostile meeting." The difficulty occurred some time ago, and had reference to the police of the camp where they were stationed, and there was no woman in any way connected with it. We believe that the matter has been amicably arranged.



## THE ARMY.

A SERGEANT of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry was recently tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Savannah, Georgia, charged with neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders. The specification to the first charge sets forth that the Sergeant, having been duly detailed as sergeant of the guard, allowed JAMES W. DUNCAN, a citizen, to escape from confinement. The specification to the second charge is to the effect that the Sergeant allowed a citizen confined in Fort Pulaski to go outside of the fort, in violation of the standing orders at the fort. The court, having found the accused guilty of the charges and specifications, sentenced him to forfeit five dollars of his monthly pay for five months, the court being thus lenient on account of mitigating circumstances in the case.

Brevet Major-General POPE, commanding the Third Military District, makes the following remarks on the case:

The proceedings and findings in the case of Sergeant FREDERICK J. HOFFMAN, Company F, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, are approved. But, lest the practice, too common in courts-martial in this District, of proving the orders existing at any post by the parole evidence of enlisted men, should grow into a precedent, the Judge-Advocate's attention, and that of all others acting in that capacity, is called to the fact that all such evidence is of a secondary or inferior nature, and should not be allowed, unless good reason is first shown why the original orders cannot be produced.

The court, having found the accused guilty of disobedience of the standing orders at the post, and of neglect of duty in permitting a citizen prisoner to escape, sentence him to only a small forfeiture of pay, "being thus lenient on account of mitigating circumstances in the case." What these circumstances are is not apparent upon the record, unless the court is of the opinion that the generally loose manner in which guard duty appears to have been performed at Fort Pulaski at this time can excuse disobedience of standing orders and a gross neglect of duty. The court are reminded that it is for the correction of this loose manner of doing duty that delinquents are tried and punished; and the fact that all the parties responsible for such a state of discipline are not brought before it, cannot justify the court in awarding a merely nominal punishment to one who is found guilty of such grave offences.

That the prisoner may not escape entirely without punishment, the sentence is confirmed and will be carried into effect.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order in relation to citizen employees:

The attention of all officers in this Department is called to the requirements of General Orders No. 76, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

All citizens employed in the construction of buildings at posts will be immediately discharged, and, in future, the labor of enlisted men will be used in hutting troops and sheltering stores.

Until further orders and in consideration of the constant services of the troops in the field, owing to Indian hostilities, one citizen teamster will be allowed to each team which it may be necessary to keep at each post, these to be replaced by enlisted men when hostilities cease. When it is necessary to hire guides and interpreters, not more than one of each will be employed at any post or with any independent command. Where the number now hired at each post is not one of each, none additional will be employed to make up that number without reference to and authority having been obtained from these headquarters, and, before September 30th, authority must be obtained from the same source to continue in service those now employed, and, when such authority is not given, they will be discharged on that date. The twenty packers authorized in Special Field Orders No. 23, current series, from these headquarters, for the cavalry, will be retained in service until the season of active operations is ended, or until their services can be dispensed with.

The clerks in the Quartermaster's Department now authorized at posts will be continued one month from the receipt of this order, when they will be discharged, unless specially authorized hereafter from department headquarters. At depots and such posts as it may be absolutely necessary to keep clerks and other hired men, the officers of the Quartermaster's Department will make application to these headquarters through the intermediate commanders for the number actually needed, stating particularly how they are to be employed, rate of compensation, etc.

Commanding officers of posts will at once reduce the means of transportation at their posts to the actual requirements thereof, and will order any excess to be transferred to the nearest depot without delay.

No ambulance or spring wagon will hereafter be used for the transportation of any officer or soldier in this department except as provided for disbursing officers and the sick and wounded by War Department General Orders No. 76, current series.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, on the 13th ultimo issued the following order relative to the Military District of Alaska:

In compliance with instructions from the General-in-Chief, the territory ceded by Russia to the United States will constitute a Military District, and will be attached to the Department of California. It will be called the Military District of Alaska, headquarters at Sitka. A District Commander will be assigned hereafter.

Companies H, Second Artillery, and F, Ninth Infantry, are designated for the garrison of Sitka. They will be in readiness to embark on the 13th proximo.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Division will provide transportation for these companies, with their supplies for one year. Such transportation to be ready to leave this harbor on the above date.

The Chief Commissary and Medical Purveyor of the Division will provide one year's supply of commissary, medical, and hospital stores.

The command will be supplied with a field battery, and also, as far as practicable, with the guns designated in Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 67, current series, from Adjutant-General's Office. Also one year's supplies of ordnance stores. The senior officer of the command will make the proper requisitions through Headquarters Department of California.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE H. WEEKS, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is assigned as Chief Quartermaster and Acting Chief Commissary of the District.

The Medical Director Department of California will provide a medical officer for the command and post at Sitka.

PRIVATE IRVING CHARLES, of Company E, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, was recently tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Austin, Texas, charged with mutiny and desertion. The accused being found guilty of the charges preferred against him was sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due, and to be shot to death by musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein.

The following remarks are made on the case in the General Order of General GRANT promulgating the proceedings:

In conformity with the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States, with the recommendation that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for a term of years.

The proceedings and findings are approved. But, in view of the extraordinary circumstances developed by the testimony, showing that there was no disposition on the part of the prisoner either to mutiny or to desert, but that his conduct and that of his company was the result of outrageous treatment on the part of one of the commissioned officers, and in view of the suffering he has already endured, the sentence is remitted, and the prisoner will be restored to duty.

CAPTAIN A. G. TASSIN has been tried before a General Court-martial, which assembled in Washington, D. C., on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGE 1.—Disobedience of orders. Specification: In this that he, Captain A. G. TASSIN, Twelfth Regiment U. S. Infantry, did neglect and fail to discharge and send out of camp at once his colored servant, DICK, when ordered to do so by his commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. WALLACE, Twelfth U. S. Infantry. This at Russell Barracks, Washington, D. C., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., on the third day of August, 1867.

CHARGE 2.—Behaving himself with contempt and disrespect toward his commanding officer. Specification: In this that he, Captain A. G. TASSIN, Twelfth Regiment U. S. Infantry, when waited upon officially by Second Lieutenant D. J. CRAIGIE, Adjutant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, between the hours of five and five-fifteen of the clock P. M., on the 3d of August, 1867, and informed that the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE W. WALLACE, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, instructed him to ascertain if he (Captain TASSIN) had discharged his servant and sent him out of camp as directed, did reply in these words, or words of the same import: "Yes, sir; all right; give my compliments to Colonel WALLACE, and tell him I will answer him in fifteen minutes; I am very busy at present attending to my own business." And, when he was asked by Adjutant CRAIGIE, "Is that your answer, sir, to Colonel WALLACE?" did reply, in these words, or words of the same import: "Yes, sir, that is my answer." This at Russell Barracks, Washington, D. C., on or about the 3d day of August, 1867.

The accused having been found guilty of the first charge and specification and not guilty of the second charge and specification, has been sentenced to be confined to the limits of his proper station for four months, attending to all duties, except those of field-officer of the day; and to forfeit the pay and allowances for one servant for the same period. Brevet Major-General CANBY has approved the sentence and ordered it to be carried into execution.

In approving the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the case of an officer of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry who was acquitted of a violation of the 45th Article of War, Brevet General ORD "admonishes the accused that levity, sufficient to demand an apology to the Court of which he was a member, accompanied by peculiarity of speech and the smell of liquor, as testified to by some of his fellow members, are highly unbecoming the duty on which he was engaged; and, though his condition may not, in the opinion of the witnesses, have amounted to intoxication, yet there are persons who might not have come to the same conclusion."

FIRST Lieutenant E. L. PALMER, Forty-third Infantry, V. R. C., has recently been tried before a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Wayne, Michigan, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court having found the accused guilty of the charge, sentenced him to be dismissed the service of the United States. Brevet Major-General ROBINSON, commanding Department of the Lakes, however, has disapproved the proceedings of the court, the evidence not being sufficient to support the charge.

The following troops have been designated for military post at Sitka: First Lieutenant S. B. McINTYRE, Company

H, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant S. H. KIRNEY, Company H, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant B. W. LIVERMORE, Company H, Second Artillery; Brevet Major C. O. WOOD, Company F, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. F. TROUT, Company F, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. P. EAGAN, Company F, Ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE H. WEEKS, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster and Acting Chief Commissary District of Alaska; Assistant Surgeon A. H. HOFF, U. S. A., Attending Surgeon, Sitka.

GENERAL ORD has issued the following order:

In accordance with instructions received from the Honorable Secretary of War, General Orders No. 18, current series, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked, and, in lieu of the provisions thereof, the following decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is substituted:

When officers on registering duty receive money in reimbursement for their actual expenses, but not when they receive mileage, whatever expense they are properly put to by reason of the journey, in excess of what they would have incurred had they remained at their posts, and in consequence of having to continue their mess bills, might be included. But when their absence from their posts exceeds a week, the officer's mess bill should cease and he should receive no reimbursement on account of subsistence.

BREVET Major-General ROBINSON, commanding Department of the Lakes, on the 22d ultimo issued the following order relative to uniform:

The attention of all commanding officers of military posts in this Department is called to Paragraph 114, General Regulations; and they will be held strictly accountable that they and all officers under their command wear the prescribed uniform of their respective grades at all times when within the limits of the military reservations, including the camps or garrisons, at which they may be stationed.

## OVER THE ALPS TO CHAMOUNI.

MARTIGNY, SWITZERLAND, August, 1867:

DEAR CHARLIE: At Milan we had so arranged our plans as to reach Geneva by way of the beautiful lakes of Northern Italy, including in the route, however, a visit to the valley of Chamouni, which, as everybody knows, lies at the foot of Mont Blanc. From Milan we went by rail to Como, thence down Lake Como by steamer to Cadenzola, where we slept that night, and the next morning were rowed in a boat, in an hour's time, to Menaggio. This boat, by the way, has a striking resemblance to those I saw used in the harbor of Havana. There is the same cradle-like appearance, with a similar canopy to shield one from the sun. It is rowed by two men standing up and facing the bow. Beneath the shade is set a table on which to put refreshments when on excursions. Arriving by the boat at Menaggio in advance of the steamer, we had the best choice of vehicles to take us across the country to Portezza. A carriage ride of a few hours brought us by noon to this town, where, at one o'clock, we took the steamer down Lake Lugano to Lugano. There we rested for the night, and the next morning again took carriage over the hills to Luino, and there, embarking on the steamer again, went down Lake Maggiore to Baveno, which lies on the west shore of the lake. Telegraphing thence to Arona for seats in the diligence, we were obliged to wait at Baveno from Friday until Sunday night for places, as, the stream of travel just then setting northward, good seats were engaged several days in advance. I did not regret the delay, for the hotel was excellent, accommodations and attendance equal to a first-class city hotel, and the terms most reasonable. This remark applies generally to the hotels in Switzerland. At one o'clock Monday morning we entered the diligence, with a prospect of a long ride over the Simplon to Sion.

I have been thus particular in describing this route because it is not the one generally selected by tourists, and in my opinion it is the best, least expensive, and, of all the routes from Italy to Switzerland, commands the finest views of the country. The mountain scenery of the pass, however, does not impress you much until after you pass Dorno d'Ossola, where you breakfast. Many American travellers, impelled by the go-ahead impulse of the steam age that rules at home, go over this grand pass in the night time. I cannot imagine what it is they come here for, if it is not the scenery, for there is nothing else worth the journey to see in Switzerland. The passes of St. Gothard, St. Bernard, Mont Cenis and Simplon comprise all of the easily accessible mountain scenery that one need care to enjoy in Europe. I say easily accessible, for there are other mountains, up which one can go on mule back or on foot, that may perhaps surpass even these in grandeur.

We crossed the Italian and Swiss frontier about noon. The point where the boundary line intersected the road was marked by two stone pillars, each bearing respectively the arms of Italy and Switzerland, in which was conspicuous the white cross of Savoy, that now belongs to France. A few rods farther on we were stopped at a custom-house to have our baggage examined. This was a mere form, only one trunk being opened—I suppose to enable the porter of the station to earn a few sous for handling it—and our assertion that we carried no tobacco passing the remainder. They never looked at our passports at all; and I will mention here that the only time mine has been of service was once in Ireland and in Rome, or rather on entering the Papal States. In the former country a constable had conceived that I was a Fenian, and very politely requested a sight of my papers. On seeing my passport he asked my pardon, saying it was all right, "sorry he had troubled me," and allowed me to proceed on my journey. They are very particular with every one entering the Pope's dominions, taking your passports as you cross the boundary, and returning them to you on your arrival at the capital. To go to Rome you must have the passport vided by the consul at Paris and the Pope's legate, at an expense altogether of about eight dollars and forty cents, which I must say seems very unnecessary, particularly on the part of our consul, when the passport has been regularly issued at home; though I suppose he cannot help it,



as it undoubtedly is a part of a picayune custom that time has made sacred. In leaving Rome, too, you have to get it *visé* again, at an expense of five francs. I heard of one American, however, who had no passport, and who arrived at the Papal frontier about the same time with ourselves. On the horrified *gens d'armes* expostulating with him, he coolly inquired, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" They passed him without any further remarks. The whole passport system is a relic of barbarism, and ought to be abolished, as it practically has been by France and the civilized countries of Europe. The poor Pope derives some little revenue from the custom, and probably needs the money more than we do, and generous men will not grudge him it; but it does come rather hard to pay one's own consul for *visé* a passport that costs five or six dollars at Washington; and that part of the performance might be omitted without loss of dignity or much revenue to our Government. The English traveller has about half the trouble we do in this respect. In regard to the annoyance I speak the sentiments of many American tourists.

At the highest point of the road we stopped at the Hospice, a fine, large, three-story building, containing a chapel, storehouse, dormitories and refectory. The ancient hospice, on the wretched old road that lay below us in the valley, we had passed half an hour before. The new one is used, like the other was, for the accommodation of travellers benighted and storm-bound on the mountains. Here we found a number of priests and St. Bernard dogs, devoted to the rescue and care of the unfortunate wayfarer.

The dogs wore around their necks a collar to which is attached, at the middle, a cylindrical piece of wood, about a foot long and four inches in diameter. I imagine that it is to this bit of wood that the rescued person clings, the dog dragging him through the deep snow drifts to the convent; and I think that the dogs wear the wood in Summer that it may be less irksome in Winter. One of our fellow travellers was an inmate of the hospice, returning from the festivities at Rome, and it was really touching to witness the warm reception given him by his comrades. This institution is similar to the one that has been in almost uninterrupted operation on St. Bernard for nine centuries. The traveller is entertained for three days gratuitously, but custom exacts that, if able to do so, he leave in the poor-box of the chapel a sum equal to that he would pay at a hotel for the same time. I cannot give you the number of persons rescued by these good people; but the average number found frozen to death every year in these passes has been reduced to two, and this with the vastly increased travel over that of former times. There is something very noble in the quiet life of self-denial led by these monks, entirely devoted as they are to the relief of suffering humanity, and shut up for six months of Winter in this desolate place, far from the bright life that lies beyond their narrow horizon. The climate, too, affects them so severely that the monks of St. Bernard retire, after ten or fifteen years service, to the hospice on the Simplon, and those at the latter place go, I believe, to the villages in the valleys, where the climate is healthier. Rheumatism seems, however, to be the principal, if not the only complaint that affects the inmates of these hospices. They are certainly in very retired places, and being in the midst of most picturesque and lofty groups of snow-tipped mountain peaks are very inviting to any man weary of the world and the daily contentions that make life sometimes a care instead of the delight it should be to us all. I think if ever I should be so unfortunate as to lose my nearest and dearest friends, and become wearied of hearing and reading about reconstruction and fall elections, I shall apply for admission to St. Bernard or Simplon as a monk, and spend the remnant of my days with a breviary and a pet dog, among those grand mountains that so lift one above the petty cares and vanities of the outer world. It may be an odd choice, but if one could feel always as happy as those monks looked, I believe there would be a hospice on every mountain-top on earth.

I patted one of the splendid dogs on the head, shook hands with a fine-looking priest, stepped into the diligence again, and, with a look at the glaciers that lay beyond and above the building, left the spot, sorry that I could not stay with the monks for the allotted three days. And here let me say that I have always experienced the greatest kindness and politeness from the priests I have met in my journeyings, and as soon as any one of them learned that I was an officer of the American army, his interest and warmth of manner increased. Some ignorant Capuchins, it is true, could not tell whether the United States was in or included Brazil, or whether Canada was annexed yet or not, but they all had a very clear idea that my country was the richest, greatest and most generous one in the world, and had just sent a million of dollars to the Pope, or "Papa." And though Rome was the government, and the only one, that recognized the rebel States, yet the priests always spoke to me with enthusiasm of the United States—a feeling perhaps not shared in by the cardinals and archbishops, who do not like republicans.

The road over the Simplon is a most excellent one, and is strongly revetted on the side of the valley with stone walls, built up from below, or else it is cut into the rocks that overhang it in many places, and there rests, of course, on a natural foundation. It passes through several tunnels, one of which I observed was furnished with wooden gates, loop-holed for musketry; and on the opposite side of the ravine, and in defensive relation with the gates, was an old, roughly-built breastwork, terminating in two embrasures, the whole built of stone, apparently hastily thrown together. When or by whom these things were used no one could tell me, not even the conductor, who, though he had lost a leg fighting against the Austrians at Solferino, knew nothing about these evidences of there having once been trouble in this part of Switzerland. In two or three places we passed under mountain torrents, the road being arched over head with masonry, and with spaces left in the wall opposite the rock to let in the light. The water, roaring and dashing on the roof of the archway, fell in great sheets, which we could see quite close to us through the openings, shutting out the view as we passed through the damp, grotto-like structure. Sweeping around a curve of nearly half a circle, you could look

back and see that you had been riding under a series of waterfalls, that shattered themselves into spray two hundred feet down the chasm.

Descending the Swiss side of the pass, the road does not slope so gradually as on the Italian side, but winding in zigzags to the right and left soon gains a lower level without advancing much in an air line. The views that meet you here at every turn are very beautiful. Vistas of mountains, with their tops hidden in clouds, or covered with snow, and hollows high up their slopes on which lay glaciers sparkling like rocks of white marble, are relieved by verdant ravines, whose beauty is saddened by the most oppressive solitude.

This going down the mountain is delightful. The motion itself is exhilarating, and the quick rushing by the edges of frightful precipices, or the dash over a bridge that spans some roaring stream excite every nerve, and as the eye roves over the expanding prospect in the vain attempt to take in all its loveliness you are thrilled with a sense of enjoyment that is, I believe, peculiar to these mountains, and to them alone.

It was quite nine at night when the diligence rattled into the old town of Sion, and drew up at the Golden Lion, where we found a supper and place to sleep, both of which were very welcome after our twenty hours' ride over the mountains. The next forenoon we came by rail to Martigny, and here engaged guides and animals for the following day to take us to Chamouni. At seven in the morning the two guides were at the door with four mules for the party, which had been re-enforced by a Mr. Mac—, a friend of ours, from Ohio. Now, I would say that a mule is an animal that I do not care particularly to ride. He is too short in the keel, and has too much breadth of beam for comfort. I admire him in camps and on the march, love to see the harness taken off him when the tents are unpacked, and he takes his roll on the grass preparatory to the few minutes' grazing that precede his hitching to the feed-trough. I never hear him bray either, without having awakened pleasant reminiscences of companionship with his kindred in days gone by. I have sighed, too, over his patiently-borne sufferings in the quartermaster's service, and sympathized with his philosophical indifference to the persuasions of pious teamsters, and watched with pleasure his little feet kicking up the dust on Virginia roads, or mourned them helplessly mired in the mud of Florida; but getting on his back, with the prospect of staying there for ten hours, places me in antagonistic relations with him at once. There was no help for it, however, so I mounted without spurs, but with a sense of the ridiculous, and a long switch, and gave the command to "fall in."

Mr. Mac— had suggested that by a brisk trot I might get ahead of the party and lead off, but the first touch of the switch sent one of my mule's hind legs into the air like an exclamation point, and with a wrinkle in his back that nearly wrung the life out of me, he turned his head toward me and asked with his long projecting ears, "If I had not better quit that?" I thought so, and for the sake of peace tried milder means, which persuaded him to take the third place in the procession, a position to which he was apparently accustomed, and where he remained for hours, stopping, however, at nearly every opportunity to clip the grass at the roadside, and at such times bringing me on his neck with an unpleasant jerk that sent both hands to the pommel. One who is used to riding horseback gets quite tired the first hour or two when on a mule, in the constant and involuntary exertion to urge him forward with the lower limbs. I gave that up after a while, and resigned myself to a slow walk and the contemplation of the scenery.

There were other travellers beside ourselves on the route to and from Chamouni. The cheap excursion tickets, sold in London for the Rhine and Switzerland, place it in the power of people whose means are very limited to come here and refresh themselves in the pure air of the mountain valley. Some of these tourists were riding and many walking, but nearly all carried the long, unpainted, metal-pointed poles that characterize the traveller in Switzerland. On these poles are branded with a hot iron the names of all the places of interest visited by the bearer. Happy is the man who can add to the spiral list around his stick the soul-stirring words, "Summit of Mont Blanc." We met several German and English youths who were returning on foot, some accompanied by guides, who carried their knapsacks for them, but others, too poor to afford the indulgence of a guide, were footing it sturdily along, with a light knapsack strapped to their shoulders and swinging the inseparable pole that had helped them over the "Mer de Glace" or the "Montaine Vert." At nearly every hamlet we met with the Cretins, the idiotic creatures who are the peculiar production of the Swiss Alps. Some were deformed, most of them of small stature, and all with big heads and vacant faces, that were strangely out of place in these scenes of sublimity. The big lump on the throat is not necessarily a sign of a Cretin, as some seem to think, for they are found without that deformity, which is frequently seen on people of intelligence. These poor creatures stood idly around the mules when we halted, and appeared not to have sense enough to reach out a hand for the proffered coin that an animal instinct had prompted them to beg. After three o'clock we met no one but the mail-carrier and a couple of guides returning with their mules, but unaccompanied by travellers, they having probably gone on to Geneva. There is a law here by which the tourist suffers somewhat, and those empty saddles reminded me of it. Leaving Martigny for Chamouni with a guide and mule, you have to pay for their return trip whether you come or not, so that by this nice arrangement the guide frequently makes two fares, one for the man who does, and the other for the man who does not travel on the return trip. We had arranged to return to Martigny and go around by Lake Lemman to Geneva, so that this regulation did not trouble us.

At five o'clock we rode down a slope at whose foot rolled a shallow stream, crossed a shaky bridge, and turning a bold wooded bluff, caught sight of the white, ragged end of the Mer de Glace. The guide told us that in a few minutes we would see Mont Blanc. Everyone was eager now. Switches were flourished perfectly regardless of consequences, and each one wished to be the first to catch a

glimpse of the monarch of mountains. Turning again to the right, the guide pointed to the front, where a mass of white clouds shrouded the mountain tops in mist. That was Mont Blanc. What a disappointment! We had hoped all along to have an unobstructed view, but all we could see was a vast field of snow in the clouds, among which we could trace no form that answered our expectations. What we could see of the mountain did not impress us as being very high, but the reason of this was, we were ourselves three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and every mountain around us was itself a giant and lessened the proportions of the more distant one on which our eyes were fixed. No hope of seeing the summit that night, for the clouds seemed to be born there, and floating away to leeward did not diminish the constantly-growing mass from which they detached themselves. It was half-past six in the evening when we pulled up at the hotel and dismounted. A dinner and a good night's rest put us in fine spirits for an excursion to the surrounding places of interest. So we sallied out into the town and found our way by a two-miles' walk to the Grotto of Ice, paid half a franc each and went under the glacier, walked back to town, and spent the rest of the day buying wooden salad forks and spoons, carved toys, and pins of crystal, and felicitated ourselves on having got through one day without any extraordinary fatigue. But when evening came the clouds had cleared away, and we saw Mont Blanc in all its splendor, and never will I forget the sight. As the sun went down, the valley lay all in shadow, but the warm light crept along the mountains to the east, where above them all towered Mont Blanc's rounded peaks. I closed the window to shut out the view for a moment, and then suddenly opened it. It was like the effect of magic, that quick flash of glorious color that lay over glaciers, fields of snow, and icy peaks. I sat there and watched the shadow stealing up the mountain sides, slowly but surely painting with its dull gray tints the rocks and foliage, and then the lower slopes of snow, that the rose hues of evening seemed to leave regretfully. The gray shadow deepened, but above it the beautiful light had become crimson, and appeared to grow brighter and brighter with each foot gained by the rising shadow. Peak after peak faded into gray, and frowned cold and mercilessly down, and still the summit of Mont Blanc was bathed in that warm, bright flush. Nothing could be more lonely, sad, and at the same time grandly beautiful, than that towering peak catching on its white, rounded bosom the last rays of the sun, that had left half the earth in darkness an hour before; and when at last the bright glow faded out, night had dropped its mantle over the scene, so that we might not look on the cold, repelling summit, but bear away with us the memory only of its beauty.

REGULAR.

### THIRTIETH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, June, 1867; headquarters near Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory.

**FIELD AND STAFF.**—Colonel John D. Stevenson, commanding regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph H. Potter, Commanding Post, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard I. Dodge, with regiment; First Lieutenant James S. Tomkins, Adjutant; Second Lieutenant Thomas D. Murrin, Quartermaster.

**CAPTAINS.**—Alexander J. Dallas, Brevet-Major, (A), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Charles G. Bartlett, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, (B), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Cornelius L. King, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, (C), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Henry C. Morgan, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, (F), Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on general recruiting service; Eugene Wells, (H), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; David D. Van Valzah, (D), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Edwin M. Coates, (G), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Bernard P. Mimmack, Brevet Major, (E), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Samuel P. Ferris, Brevet Major, (I), New York City, N. Y., on general recruiting service; Charles H. Whittlesey, (K), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company.

**FIRST LIEUTENANTS.**—James Jackson, Brevet Major, (D), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company; Appleton D. Palmer, (H), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company; Edgar C. Bowen, (G), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company; John W. Bubb, (E), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company; James H. Spencer, (B), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company; William H. Andrews, (C), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company I.

**SECOND LIEUTENANTS.**—Joseph H. Hays, (O), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company; Alexander S. B. Keyes, (F), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., commanding company; Patrick H. Breslin, (H), near Fort Sedgwick, C. T., with company.

The following officers are announced upon the staff of Brevet Major-General Canby, Commanding Second Military District: Second Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Colonel E. W. Dennis, Major and Judge-Advocate; Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Captain H. E. Hazen, First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Chief Commissary; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Nicholls, Major and Paymaster U. S. Army, Disbursing Officer of Civil Fund; Brevet Captain William Prince, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps U. S. Army, Chief Ordnance Officer; Brevet Colonel E. W. Hinks, Lieutenant-Colonel Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Provost Marshal-General. Temporarily until further orders, the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General will be performed by Second Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Aide-de-Camp.



# ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

SEPTEMBER 3.—By direction of the President, the name of First Lieutenant Henry M. Lantz, Fourth U. S. Infantry, will be dropped from the rolls of the Army, for desertion, to date from July 31, 1867.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 360, Paragraph 1, from this office, dated July 17, 1867, as honorably musters out of service Captain H. J. Farnsworth (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby amended, to take effect September 1, 1867.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant S. E. Chamberlin, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 124, July 14, 1867, from Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William L. Porter, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant G. B. Bosworth, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence for three months heretofore granted Second Lieutenant L. T. Howes, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

By direction of the President, so much of Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 424, August 24, 1867, from this office, as directed Brevet Major William Deetz, U. S. Army (retired), to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of the Potomac, for Court-martial duty, is hereby revoked.

On the receipt of this order, William Dougherty will proceed to Beauford, South Carolina, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed Superintendent. Transportation from Washington City, D. C., will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Brevet Major-General M. D. L. Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, will proceed to San Francisco, California, via the Isthmus of Panama, to relieve, on his arrival there, Brevet Colonel John McL. Taylor, Major, Commissary of Subsistence, in the duties of Chief Commissary, Military Division of the Pacific.

The leave of absence granted Captain Charles A. Whittier, Aide-de-Camp (Thirty-second U. S. Infantry), in Special Orders No. 132, July 27, 1867, from Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Aide-de-Camp (Captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry), in Special Orders No. 124, July 14, 1867, from Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

Second Lieutenant J. G. MacAdams, Second U. S. Cavalry, will be retained on duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, for thirty days.

Brevet Major E. B. Whiteman, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Wills, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and personally superintend the cemetery duties which Colonel Wills has been performing. Colonel Wills, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

On the receipt of this order, R. P. Fink will proceed to Culpepper Court-house, Virginia, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed Superintendent. Transportation from Washington, D. C., will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Permission to delay joining his battery until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant George Asbury, First U. S. Artillery.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Pickett, Captain Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date August 22, 1867, on account of his services being no longer required. This order will not carry travelling allowances. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

Hospital Steward George H. Lawson, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date August 1, 1867, for continual absence without leave from his duties since that date.

On the receipt of this order, David Leckie will proceed to Mobile, Alabama, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed Superintendent. Transportation from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment for one month after the expiration of the leave of absence for three months granted him, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William J. Sartle, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. P. Hogarty, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

A Board of Examination having found First Lieutenant Samuel G. Penny, Ninth U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that in its judgment the said incapacity does not result from long and faithful service, or from wounds and injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness and exposure therein, or from any other incident of service," the President directs that in accordance with Section 17, of the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, he be wholly retired from the service, with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforward omitted from the Army Register. This order to take effect upon his arrival in New York City, to which place he will repair, without delay, reporting his arrival by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Brevet Major John Jones, First Lieutenant Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, having tendered his resignation, is hereby discharged the service of United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have

satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government. Objection exists to his re-entering the service.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. W. Smith Third U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Eugene D. Dimmick, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Paragraph 15, of Special Orders No. 433, September 3, 1867, from this office, in reference to Captain Charles A. Whittier, Aide-de-Camp (Thirty-second U. S. Infantry), is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor: Permission to delay joining his proper station for four months from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 132, July 27, 1867, from Headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby granted Captain Charles A. Whittier, Aide-de-Camp (Thirty-second U. S. Infantry).

SEPTEMBER 5.—Leave of absence from September 15, to October 25, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. T. Speer, Eighth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay thirty days en route prior to joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John A. Arthur, Second U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay (reporting to his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William B. Branton, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. H. Todd, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., Forty-first U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence for four months, to date from June 1, 1867, granted Post Chaplain David White, in Special Orders No. 254, May 17, 1867, from this office, is hereby amended so as to date from July 20, 1867.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Beach, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 102, August 7, 1867, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Brevet Major William Thomson, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the President of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion, and on completion of his examination will resume his duties in the Department of Washington.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, will at once relieve Brevet Major-General D. H. Vinton, U. S. Army (retired) in the charge of the Depot of Clothing and Equipage, New York City. On the completion of this duty, General Sawtelle will report to Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in New York City, for orders.

The Depot of Clothing and Equipage will be hereafter under the immediate supervision of the Quartermaster in charge of the General Depot in New York City.

Third Class Musician Michael Daubitzer, Post Band at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, on the ground of incompetency.

William R. Kenney, of Kentucky, having been appointed a Commissioner, under the act approved March 29, 1867, to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended by the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, vice Frank Wolford, of Kentucky, appointment recalled, is hereby directed to meet the other Commissioners at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1867, there to take the necessary oath and enter upon the duties of his office.

John Hogan, of Missouri, having been appointed a Commissioner, under the act approved March 29, 1867, "to reimburse the State of Indiana for moneys expended by the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion," vice John S. Phelps, of Missouri, declined, is hereby directed to meet the other Commissioners at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1867, there to take the necessary and enter upon the duties of his office.

Major Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, will report to Major-General Halleck, at San Francisco, California, for duty on his staff.

Captain O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, will report to General Halleck for temporary duty on his staff, until the arrival of Major Robert at San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following named officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. A. Tucker, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Volunteers, for thirty days. Captain Henry W. Patterson, Fourth U. S. Infantry, for two months. First Lieutenant Charles P. Miller, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 26, 1865, from this office.

As soon as the interests of the service will permit, the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, will grant a furlough for three months to Hospital Steward John W. Barney, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C.

Third-class Musician Frank Metz, Post Band at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, now supposed to be serving with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States, upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, on the ground of incompetency.

Brevet Major T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Fourth Military District, for assignment to duty.

Captain J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 418, August 17, 1867, from this office, as directed Brevet Colonel C. W. Foster,

Assistant Quartermaster, to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and Colonel Foster will report in person to the Quartermaster-General for assignment to duty on the expiration of his present leave.

On the receipt of this order, George Griffin will proceed to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed Superintendent. Transportation from Washington, D. C., will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Permission to delay reporting at his station for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant A. E. Bates, Second U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay thirty days en route to join his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William R. Harmon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Williams, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James E. Macklin, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel John G. Chandler, Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 104, August 6, 1867, from Headquarters, Fourth Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the President, Colonel M. S. Howe, U. S. Army (retired), will proceed to Harrodsburg, Ky., and assume the duties heretofore performed by Brevet Brigadier-General Eastman at that place.

Brevet Major-General Eugene A. Carr, Major, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, Department of Washington, for duty.

Private William A. Lambertson, General Service, U. S. Army, now on duty in this office, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date September 16, 1867.

By direction of the President, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are announced: Second Lieutenant Howard B. Cushing, from the Fourth U. S. Artillery, to the Third U. S. Cavalry, to take rank next above Lieutenant Bragg. Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, from the Third U. S. Cavalry to the Fourth U. S. Artillery, to take rank next above Lieutenant Humphrey. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major August Thieman, First Lieutenant, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 15, 1865, from this office.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John B. Johnson, Seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 397, August 6, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, to date from the 9th instant, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John Anderson, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

SEPTEMBER 9.—The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major C. B. Atchison, Third U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended until further orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major William L. Ryan, Captain Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and discharged the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government. Objections exist to his re-entering the service.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay of Captain W. M. Kilgour, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will be stopped until his recruiting accounts current and abstracts of disbursements, without vouchers for April and May, 1867, and account current and abstract of disbursements, in duplicate, with one set of vouchers, for June, 1867, are filed in this office, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from this office.

Hospital Steward A. B. Plumer, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States, upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to accept an appointment as clerk of class one in the Surgeon-General's Office.

The leave of absence granted Captain George Q. White, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 91, August 13, 1867, from Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Virginia, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Caff, Third U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John H. Purcell, First U. S. Infantry, by Special Orders No. 102, July 2, 1867, from Headquarters, Fifth Military District, is hereby extended until October 15, 1867.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Mackin, Jr. (recently appointed), will report by letter to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the Plate, for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 62, August 27, 1867, from Headquarters, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Mobile, Alabama, transferring the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant T. Blair to Company D. Second Lieutenant Robert E. Bradford, to Company A.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the duties and stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby made: Captain H. C. Wharton, to proceed from San Francisco, California, to this city, and report in person to the Chief of Engineers, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major Andrew N. Damrell, relieved from duty as Assistant to Brevet Major-General John Newton, at Fort at Sandy Hook, and to report to Brevet Brigadier-General



H. L. Abbot, at Willett's Point, New York, for duty with the Engineer Battalion.

First Lieutenant Charles E. L. B. Davis, relieved as Assistant to Brevet Major-General H. W. Benham, at Boston, Mass., and to report to Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot, at Willett's Point, New York, for duty with the Engineer Battalion.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, will report in person at the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., while en route to his post.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the transfer of the following-named officers of the Sixth U. S. Infantry to the companies set opposite their respective names, by the commanding officer of that regiment, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant John Carland, to Company F. Second Lieutenant Charles A. Van Deusen, to Company E. Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill, to Company C.

Leave of absence for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William Crosby, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

The extension of permission to delay joining his regiment granted First Lieutenant E. M. Camp, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 404, August 9, 1867, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 427, of August 28, 1867, from this office, as mustered out and honorably discharged Captain Henry Sweeney, Sixtieth U. S. Colored Troops, from the service of the United States, is hereby revoked, Captain Sweeney having been previously mustered out of service in pursuance of orders from Headquarters, Sub-District of Arkansas.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, will assign Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, Quartermaster, to duty at Fort Yuma, California, to superintend and have the immediate charge of the affairs of the Quartermaster's department in Arizona, and the various posts dependent upon Arizona for supplies, relieving Captain W. B. Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster at that post.

Captain Hughes, when relieved by Colonel Eddy, will be assigned to such duty in the Military Division of the Pacific as may be thought necessary by the Commanding General or Chief Quartermaster of the Division.

The telegraphic order of the 7th instant, from this office, directing Major Charles E. Norris, First U. S. Cavalry, to proceed by way of the Isthmus to report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, in compliance with Special Orders No. 211, April 24, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Benjamin M. Platt, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 422, August 22, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

Major C. E. Norris, First U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to draw the usual advance transportation from New York to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus.

### THIRTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, and stations of the officers, on the 28th day of July, 1867:

COLONEL Thomas L. Crittenden, Brevet Brigadier-General, Tucson, A. T., commanding regiment, District and Department of Tucson; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, Tucson, A. T., Regimental Adjutant and Assistant Adjutant-General; Second Lieutenant John J. Shepherd, Tubac, A. T., Regimental Quartermaster, Commanding Company K.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Edward McGany, Tabac, A. T., commanding sub-district and post.

MAJOR Gurdon Chapin, Brevet Colonel, commanding post, Indian Reservation—Camp Goodwin, A. T.

COMPANY A.—Captain W. H. Mills, Brevet Major, on duty with company; First Lieutenant G. W. Chilson, First Lieutenant Volunteers, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant (vacancy)—Camp Reno, A. T.

COMPANY B.—Captain R. F. O'Beirne, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, detached service, under orders to join; First Lieutenant S. M. McDougall, en route; Second Lieutenant A. S. Mathews, on duty with company—Camp Grant, A. T.

COMPANY C.—Captain G. M. Downey, Brevet Major, detached service, under orders to join; First Lieutenant W. McK. Owen, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant T. H. Rich, en route—Tucson, A. T.

COMPANY D.—Captain D. B. McKibben, Brevet Brigadier-General, detached service, General Recruiting Service; First Lieutenant (vacancy); Second Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, unknown—Camp Goodwin, A. T.

COMPANY E.—Captain W. H. Brown, Brevet Major, commanding post and company; First Lieutenant J. H. Gallagher, en route; Second Lieutenant (vacancy). Camp Wallen, A. T.

COMPANY F.—Captain R. S. Fergus, suspended by General Court-martial until July 31st; First Lieutenant Robert Pollock, commanding Companies D and F; Second Lieutenant (vacancy). Camp Goodwin, A. T.

COMPANY G.—Captain F. W. Perry, Brevet Major, General Recruiting Service; First Lieutenant J. C. Carroll, commanding post and company; Second Lieutenant (vacancy). Camp Bowie, A. T.

COMPANY H.—Captain Patrick Collins, Brevet Major, under orders to join; First Lieutenant H. J. Ripley, on duty with company; Second Lieutenant G. W. Evans, en route. Camp Goodwin, A. T.

COMPANY I.—Captain (unknown); First Lieutenant F. E. Camp (Lieutenant-Colonel Volunteers), commanding company; Second Lieutenant S. Guthrie, en route. Camp Grant, A. T.

COMPANY K.—Captain (unknown). First Lieutenant J. F. Lewis, commanding company; Second Lieutenant (vacancy). Tabac, A. T.

Unassigned—Captain T. G. Whipple, Second Lieutenant George Macomb, Second Lieutenant E. B. Harlan.

Vacancies—One Captain, one First Lieutenant, five Second Lieutenants. Total, 7 vacancies.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

REAR-ADMIRAL L. M. Goldsborough was detached from the command of the European squadron on the 30th ultimo, and placed on waiting orders.

DISPATCHES from Commodore James Alden, commanding the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, announce the arrival of that vessel at Cherbourg, France, on the 23d of August. All well.

The following-named medical officers of the Navy will constitute a board to make the physical examination of candidates for admission into the Naval Academy, to meet at Annapolis on the 20th instant: Surgeon David Harlan, President; Surgeons Ninian Pinckney, and Philip S. Wales, members.

A TELEGRAM was received by the Secretary of the Navy on the 5th instant from Commander James F. Armstrong, commanding naval station, Pensacola, stating that Passed Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, of the *Tacony*, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Tennant, of the *Fuoco*, had died of yellow fever. Also that the cases were increasing.

FIRST Lieutenant Frederic Peet, U. S. Marine Corps, has been detached from the marine barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to Mare Island, California. Lieutenant Peet will leave New York in the steamer on the 21st. Lieutenant C. H. Daniels will also leave in the same steamer to join the *Saragat*, which has been ordered to our possessions in Russian America. Lieutenant Haverstick has also been ordered to duty at Mare Island, and will sail from New York on the 31st.

We have the following news from the Asiatic squadron under date of July 5th: The *Hartford*, *Wachusett*, *Wyoming*, and *Supply* were at anchor in the harbor of Shanghai July 4, 1867. The customary honors, salutes, etc., were exchanged between the four ships, but the English and French vessels only dressed ship. The *Hartford* and *Wyoming* expect to sail for the Gulf of Pechili in about a week, and the *Wachusett* for the United States, as soon as her relief, the *Iroquois*, arrives. The latter is daily expected in Shanghai.

NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The engines of the *Contocook* have been tried. A survey has been held on the U. S. steamer *Peoria*, the result of which has been that she was put out of commission and all of her officers detached and placed on waiting orders. The *Winooski*, which has been lying at quarantine since last May, having been thoroughly cleansed, has come up to the yard. She will go out of commission. The *Muscat* is in the dry-dock. The *Piscataqua* is fitting for sea, and will soon be ready for her officers. Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, whose flag ship she is to be, also Captain Daniel Ammen, who is to command her, have been on a brief visit to the yard. Commodore Melancthon Smith, Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, Surgeon P. Howitz, Chief Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and Commander E. T. Nichols, navigation officer at New York Yard visited this yard last week.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The *Colorado* and *Osceola* have been put out of commission. The latter vessel will be sold. The *Massachusetts* arrived from Boston on the 8th instant, with a draft of \$7, and will be put out of commission. The *Saratoga* and *Idaho* will go into commission on the 1st of October. The work is progressing rapidly on the *Java* and new steamer of the *Albatross* class. There will be a large sale of vessels at this yard on the 1st prox., the following being a list of the vessels to be sold: *North Carolina*, sailing vessel; *Rhode Island*, side-wheel; *Augusta*, side-wheel; *Pontiac*, side-wheel; *Pawtuxet*, side-wheel; *Massachusetts*, screw; *Toga*, side-wheel; *Dumbarton*, side-wheel; *Osceola*, side-wheel; *Estrella*, side-wheel; *Cone-maugh*, side-wheel; *Wyalusing*, side-wheel; *Utah*, side-wheel; *Panther*, sailing vessel; *Tahona*, screw; *Mattabesett*, side-wheel; *Massasoit*, side-wheel; *Sonoma*, side-wheel. Many of these vessels are of the double-ender class. Acting Ensign F. G. R. Lenman, of the *Massachusetts*, has been detached and granted leave of absence for discharge.

The Navy Department has received the following despatch from Commander Earl English, commanding the *Iroquois*, dated Aden, Arabia, August 12th:

"I have the honor to inform the department of the arrival of this vessel at this port yesterday from Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, having touched on the way at St. Augustine, Bay of Madagascar, and Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands. At the former place I entertained on board his Majesty King Willy, who appears to reign over a considerable portion of the southwest coast of Madagascar. He seemed to be much gratified at my visit, and informed me that this vessel is the first American man of war that has touched there, although the port is much frequented by our whale-ships—fish, provisions, wood, and water being plenty and cheap. The natives are hospitable to strangers, and traffic is encouraged by the King. I found there the whale-ship *Stamboul*, of New Bedford. At Johanna I was cordially received by the Sultan, with whom I exchanged official visits. I found him well disposed toward our flag, and anxious for visits of our vessels, one of which, the *Ben Franklin*, I found refitting. Supplies can be obtained at very reasonable rates.

"The Sultan informed me that an indirect slave trade is, and has been for some years back, being carried on by the French.

"Their manner of proceeding is to purchase slaves on the African coast by means of agents, who ship them in Arab scows to Mobilia, one of the Comoros, whence they are taken, under the representation of being apprenticed natives of the latter place, to Magotta, another of the group, or the island of Bourbon, both French colonies. I

was likewise informed some of our merchantmen touching at Johanna, have at different times carried off from the island, without permission, subjects of the Sultan, who complained of the acts to me. To guard against such occurrences in the future, I left behind me a circular addressed to the masters of merchantmen touching there, a copy of which I enclose herewith. I expect to leave here in a few days for Muscat, whence I shall go to Bombay. I regret deeply to have to report the death of Carpenter O. H. Gerry, who died on the passage from Aden to Johanna. With this exception the health of the officers and crew has been very good.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.—The *De Soto* sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the 1st instant, and the *Brooklyn* arrived on the 3d from Rio. She brought home a large number of men for discharge, and some merchant seamen from the United States consulate at Bahia, which was the only place at which she stopped. Admiral Godon brought a number of curious birds and plants from the tropics, which have attracted much attention. The ship is being rapidly stripped, and will go out of commission in a few days. The inspection was very thorough, and it is said, highly satisfactory to the board. On the 7th instant the admiral's flag was hauled down with the usual salute. The *Junata* has been taken out of dry dock and moored under the shears of the south wharf. The *Constellation* has been hauled into the north wharf and dismantled, preparatory to being transferred to League Island. The *Chattanooga* will probably accompany her, when the winter sets in, to escape the ice. The *Potomac*, receiving ship, is anchored in the stream, and is being thoroughly overhauled and prepared for her new duty. Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, of the Marine Corps, has been recently detached from the barracks in the yard and ordered to command her guard. The *Ascutney* arrived on the 7th from New York bound to Washington. The Examining Board of Paymasters is still in session.

First Assistant Engineer John Lloyd has been detached on leave for discharge.

First Assistant Engineer S. L. P. Ayres and Second Assistant Engineer T. L. Vandervice have reported at this yard for duty.

Brigadier-General Jacob Zelin, Commander of the Marine Corps, inspected this post on the 7th instant.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Regimental headquarters are located at Fort Marcy, New Mexico:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel George W. Getty, Brevet Major-General, Fort Marcy, N. M., commanding regiment and District of New Mexico; Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, not known, on leave of absence; Major Hugh B. Fleming, Erie, Pa., on leave of absence; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Morris, Fort Marcy, N. M., on duty at regimental headquarters and post adjutant; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Douglas Pope, Fort Marcy, N. M., on duty at regimental headquarters and assistant commissary-general and acting assistant quartermaster of post.

CAPTAINS.—John Rziha, Brevet Major, Company A, Fort Sumner, N. M., commanding company; Verling K. Hart, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company E, Fort Harker, Kansas, on leave of absence—under orders for New Mexico; Robert W. Barnard, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company F, Fort Sumner, N. M., commanding company; Jacob D. Jones, Brevet Major, Company B, Cleveland, O., on general recruiting service; Edward Moale, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company C, Fort Marcy, N. M., commanding company and post; Arthur B. Carpenter, Company H, Downer's Station, Kansas, commanding company and post—under orders for New Mexico; William G. Mitchell, Company K, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Senior Aide-de-camp on staff of Major-General Hancock; James H. Gageby, Company I, Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., on general recruiting service; Ezra P. Ewers, Company D, Fort Lyon, C. T., awaiting orders from Headquarters; Department of the Missouri; James Thompson, Company G, New Bent's Fort, C. T., commanding company and post—under orders for New Mexico.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—William Krause, Company D, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., absent sick; John Palford, Company G, Pretty Encampment, Kansas, commanding detachment of Company G, Thirty-seventh Infantry—under orders for New Mexico; Ransom Kennicott, Company F, Fort Sumner, N. M., Assistant Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster of post; Olive Phelps, Company B, Cedar Point, C. T., commanding company—under orders for New Mexico; Frank D. Baldwin, Company E, Fort Harker, Kansas, commanding company—under orders for New Mexico; D. Mortimer Lee, Company C, Fort Wallace, Kansas, commanding Company D, Thirty-seventh Infantry—under orders for New Mexico; Joseph C. Coffman, Company H, Downer's Station, Kansas, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post; Henry Romeyn, Company K, Fort Larned, Kansas, commanding company and Post Adjutant—under orders for New Mexico; William A. Kobbe, Company A, en route to regiment, on duty with a detachment of recruits for Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—George W. Baird, Company G, Fort Lyon, C. T., in arrest—under orders for New Mexico; Henry M. Karples, Company C, Fort Dodge, Kansas, commanding Company I, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry—under orders for New Mexico; Francis B. Jones, Company A, Fort Union, New Mexico, Depot Commissary of Subsistence; Welles Willard, Company E, Fort Harker, Kansas, Post Adjutant—under orders for New Mexico; Harry P. Cavanaugh, Company K, Fort Larned, Kansas, on duty with company—under orders for New Mexico; Nathaniel Burbank, Company H, New Orleans, La., on detached service as Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs for Fifth Military District; John K. Sullivan, Company F, Fort Sumner, N. M., on duty with company; James Riley, Company B, Cedar Point, C. T., on duty with company—under orders for New Mexico; William Gerlach, Company I, Fort Dodge, Kansas, on duty with company—under orders for New Mexico; John W. Jordan, Company D, Fort Wallace, Kansas, on duty with company—under orders for New Mexico.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SALT IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An incident has occurred here, in the course of the last few months, that is almost too good to be kept still, and was quite a joke at our camp for some time.

It is well known that the rivers and streams in the northern part of Texas are salty in taste when the water is low in the Summer. The commanding officer of one of our frontier posts (one who has earned distinction in the late war) was resolved to test by analysis the quantity of salt in a quart of the water of the Br—s River. In order to be quite sure that the water would be taken from the river, he told his orderly (a green German) to take a tin pail and accompany him to the river, and had the water taken up and put upon the fire, and gave directions to the orderly to watch it, thinking all was right. Some German friends of the orderly paid him a visit in the interim, and the Br—s water was quite forgotten until all was gone by boiling. The orderly, well knowing what a martinet his commanding officer was, had some more spring water put on the fire, and put a handful of genuine salt into it (more than would be in 500 gallons of Br—s water). He watched it carefully until all the aqueous matter had evaporated; then he reported to the commanding officer, and he and the Post Assistant Surgeon were astonished at the great quantity of salt in the Br—s! A long report of both officers to headquarters upon the aforesaid analysis, and the awful effects it would have upon man and horse, produced the removal of the post, and enterprising Yankees hearing of the facts are thinking of starting salt works.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, Texas, August 10, 1867.

## THE COST OF OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Officers' uniforms are by the present system unnecessarily expensive. For instance, a pair of uniform pantaloons cost in New York City from eighteen to twenty-two dollars. To this must be added the express charges to the officer's station, not counting the chance of loss of clothing while en route, or loss of the pay going to the tailor, being transported by private hands from a distant post to the nearest post office in civilization. Every pair of pants an officer wears costs him from twenty to twenty-eight dollars.

Without adding to the expense of the Government, the Quartermaster's Department could purchase by contract cloth for officers' overcoats, coats, and pants, and sell to them at the cost price, plus transportation. Officers could purchase from the sutler or have sent from the East by mail the necessary buttons, trimmings, etc. So his pants made up by the camp tailor would not cost over thirteen or fourteen dollars, a saving on that article alone of from eight to sixteen dollars. Of course on overcoats and dress-coats the saving would be much greater. It would give the Government one advantage at least—all officers would wear pantaloons of the same shade of blue. I don't believe any officer ever saw a dress-parade at which three officers of the same regiment appeared wearing pantaloons of exactly the same color; and officers will have no excuse, even at a frontier post, for not appearing in a neat and proper uniform.

REFORM.

## A PLEA FOR ENLISTED MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The subject of the comfort and requirements of the enlisted men of the army is one that has not received from the higher authorities the consideration to which it is entitled. Every officer who has had command of a company or of a post will acknowledge that the enlisted men have requirements for their proper comfort and welfare far beyond what it is in the power of the company or post commander to give them, and frequently a commanding officer, after having exhausted all the means in his control to make the men of his command comfortable and contented, is pained at seeing in how slight a degree he has been able to really accomplish his object. I do not design in this communication to enter fully into the subject of the necessities of the soldiers, but simply to inquire if some steps cannot be taken by those most directly interested, to promote to a higher degree their comfort, health, and welfare. The matter is one that, I suggest, should be, as far as possible, under the control of the officers of the line, to whom the subject is prescribing itself every day, in some form, and to whom, therefore, it is a practical and important one. To obtain this end a more united action on the part of the line officers is necessary, and I think that some steps should be taken by the line officers of each arm of the service to bring this matter properly and practically before the proper authorities.

I would suggest (as tending to aid in this work), first, a system of free and general correspondence among line officers (especially those in command of companies and posts), in which views may be freely interchanged on this and other important subjects regarding the welfare of the whole army, and secondly, a united endeavor to obtain the establishment of boards of practical line officers, who have by experience and continued service become most competent to judge and act concerning these matters.

In hurriedly making these suggestions, I lay no claim to originality. Every officer in the service has probably expressed the same views regarding the necessity of making the enlisted men more comfortable than they can be under the present system; but few or none of them seem able or willing to really act in the matter, and action is what is needed. Let officers become convinced, by a free comparison of opinions, what is the best way of promoting the soldiers' comfort and welfare, and then by a united endeavor, force it to a practical test. For this purpose, as I suggest above, boards of practical and experienced officers are requisite, and they should be established.

It is the chief aim of every officer who takes any interest in his profession, to promote the comfort and welfare of his command and every soldier in it; and the more he can succeed in making the army a comfortable home for his men, the better he is pleased. But this cannot be done

until a complete change is made in the present system of administering to the wants of the soldiers, especially with regard to barrack and mess-room furniture. But on this last subject I hope to be able to speak again. I merely throw out these hints, hurriedly, in the hope that they may meet with the approval of my brother-officers, and that some united action may be taken by those who are interested in the matter.

C. M. P.

August 24, 1867.

## BLUCHER.

BLUCHER was indeed a soldier, and his campaigns are better worth close study than many of those planned and carried out by the so-called masters of the Art of War. He was a very great man, but greatest in his thorough appreciation of the resultiveness of utilizing to the very utmost not only the moment, but the enthusiasm of the moment. He stultified every preconceived opinion of the majority of mankind in regard to age and qualification. He, the septuagenarian, was as prompt, active, and energetic as a man in his twenties. Hot of temper, and swift as a lightning flash in word and act, he was, nevertheless, as gentle with the prejudices and peculiarities of subordinates as an honest diplomatist. Furious toward an enemy in arms, he was amiability itself toward the same in misfortune. Witness his treatment of the French in the pursuit after Leipzig. Impulsive in the extreme where the time needed vigor, he was cautious in an equal degree where craft was necessary. In a word, he was a man, an expression of Prussian sentiment, as perfect a type of arch-enemy to Napoleon as of perfect love toward the German Fatherland. It might be said of him as of the English Harold, that in the bosom of Blucher beat the heart of true Germany. Idolized in Prussia, deified in England, feared in France, he was worshipped by the Russian troops serving under him, no less than by his own Prussians. Indeed it was from the "old Muscovites," and not from the Prussians, that he received his nickname of "Marshal Forward." In the Leipzig campaign he dashed up to a Russian division, and had his peculiar but inspiring compound of composite oaths and heart-searching words translated to them. They instinctively comprehended the man, if not his language, stormed forward, and the strong French works were carried in the "Plumfight." Then it was they applied to him the title they had never before given but to their own idolized Suwarrow—"Marshal Pascholl" (Pascholl signifying Advance! On! Forward!), which the Germans were only too happy to adopt in "Marchal Vorwärts."

Three men have left such an impression upon the Prussian nation that they may be said to constitute the three steps by which it has mounted to its present influence and power. The first—the great Elector, Frederick William—who laid the foundations of the monarchy which is to become—yes, in sentiment has become—Germany. He flourished in the last half of the seventeenth century. The second was Frederick the Great, who, about fifty years after, annealed a spider-shaped dominion into a perfect pincers of iron, and then a "morning star" mace, and showed to Europe and the world what "a union of hearts and a union of hands" could effect when directed by an iron will and resplendent genius. He transformed the Prussian people into a military engine, which, in the course of time developed itself into a system in which every male, while a citizen in peace, was a soldier in war; or, as the East-Prussian patriot, Count Dohna, neatly expressed it, in 1813, "We will all be soldiers while we remain citizens." The third was a child of Frederick's wars—Blucher. He gave the Prussian army that dash which seems to have made it invincible, since it communicated an ardor better than the proverbial "French fury" ("Furia Francesa"), while it held in reserve that German calm or thoughtful phlegm which makes the Anglo-Saxon or Northern Germano-Teutonic infantry the best in the world. This is a conceded fact. The English, under Wellington, were the best of their time. The Northern soldiers were a sublime example throughout four years (perfect Marcellus in their willingness to renew the struggle after reverse), along a front of 1,500 miles. The Prussians of Blucher were a marvellous demonstration of the fact. Singing, "The Storm Breaks Loose," or, "Hail, Thou, Crowned with Victory!" they transmuted more than one square of living Frenchmen into a pyramid of corpses.

Franck, a German theologian, seems to think that cowardice—particularly moral cowardice—is the "unpardonable sin." Of this there was no taint in Blucher. Czar, king, or superior were equally unheeded when the "Old Slash Sabre" thought he was right. "Our heads are at your Majesty's disposal," he growled out; but "come we will not." This was in reply to the order to abandon his independent line of operations, and join the main allied army. He did not come, and the result was the victory of the Katsbach, the greatest defeat the French ever experienced perhaps, except Waterloo, in the time of Napoleon. "Sire," wrote the beaten French commander, MacDonald, "your army of the Bober no longer exists." This was in 1813. A similar disobedience, with like happy results, characterized the Winter campaign of 1814. People generally only know Blucher from his saving Wellington at Waterloo—from his carrying a beaten army through fire and mire from a bloody reverse for themselves to an annihilating victory over the French. This all, too, when Blucher was almost crushed by falling under his horse, and being ridden over by friend and foe. He did just as great a thing more than once. Beaten badly on the 11th, 12th, and 14th of February, 1814, he straightened things out, and wrote to Schwarzenberg, who was next to feel the shock of Napoleon's genius: "With 53,000 men and 300 guns I will be on the 21st of February at Mery, and ready for battle;" and, despite the wide interval, the weather, and the enemy, he kept his word.

Cursing and storming in anything but classic German, he held the Crown Prince of Sweden up to his work at Leipzig. All this, too, without any compliments, did Blucher, since he had little respect for a "potterer," or—as he expressed it—a "caperer" (*caboleur*), a "strut" (*prafeur*), a "gaseon" (*i. e.*, a boaster, but verily anything but a cowardly one), or a "gipsy" (*i. e.*, a tricky

fellow). For this Blucher's biographers present proofs, page after page, quoting their hero. Carried along like a corpse on the road to Paris, in the Winter of 1814, he was, nevertheless, the soul of his army—that nerve force which carried it through the wreck of Napoleon's army into his capital. "For what are we carrying this corpse along with us?" quoth the Russian General Langeron. The effective answer was, to give vitality to the army.

Blucher stormed the heights of Montmartre in a woman's silk hat with a green veil—for such was the inflated state of his eyes that they could scarcely bear a ray of light—and the second time rode to Paris, wearing Napoleon's captured three-cornered hat. Victorious spirit could no longer control matter, and he had to put himself in the doctor's hands, and came near dying. "Thousand thunders!" cried he—such were his sufferings—"I believe I am pregnant with an elephant."

Again and again Blucher's Prussians, after almost unparalleled marches and continuity of fighting and suffering, would exclaim: "We can't do any more, Father Blucher!" "We can't march any farther!" "It's a no go!" Then would the old gray-head dismount, beg a cup of brandy or a crust of bread, drink or eat, and, with a kindly word or smile, which no one could resist, would say: "But we must go—we must go on. It must be done;" and his soldiers would find new force in his encouragement, and muster up strength and spirit to perform all that their idolized leader required. Thus was it after the Katsbach, at Wartenburg, at Leipzig, and in the "On to Paris!" "On to Waterloo!" to Paris again.

Although over seventy years old when he won all his glorious victories over men, and even Nature, Blucher was an extraordinarily handsome man, with full, rounded limbs, a lithe figure, and the carriage of manhood's prime. From the mouth upward, "his features were those of a god;" downward, not so fine. He loved women and play, and was equally as ardent in his devotion, and often as successful with the first as at "red and black." Fine horses were also a weakness with him, and he always rode high-strung animals at a telling gait. Iron toward men, and red-hot-iron toward Napoleon, Blucher was humble toward God, in whose hands he considered himself a mere instrument for the overthrow of his country's plunderer, waster, and degrader. His trust in God was wonderful in so rough a man. He was a prayerful man, although a predestinarian, inasmuch as he believed that he would not lose his life until his work—the complete overthrow of Napoleon, and humbling of France—was thoroughly accomplished. He believed in the immortality of the soul, and a future state of reward or punishment. What is more, although he considered himself exempt from the chance of a mortal or disabling wound, he could sympathize with those who had not the same feeling of security. "He who goes into battle," said he, "expecting to lose his life, and keeps the hounds-foot (*i. e.*, fear of death) the most under his control, he is the bravest man after all." Although an American, no Prussian feels to a greater degree the admiration which prompted an universal "Hurrah, old Father Blucher!" Of my latter days he is the hero, for experience teaches a man to see the great good through the veil of little peculiarities, and to appreciate a man, and such indeed was Blucher.

ANCHOR

## OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BRECKINRIDGE.

Brevet Brigadier General C. L. Shepherd, Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, on the 28th ult. issued the following order announcing the death of Lieutenant Charles H. Breckinridge:

"Again a sad duty is devolved upon the commanding officer of the regiment, of announcing the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, by the death of First Lieutenant Charles H. Breckinridge, from yellow fever, at his station, Fort Morgan, Alabama, on the 27th instant.

"The disease which has robbed us of a dear friend and brother officer, was contracted by personal attendance during the fatal illness of his classmate and friend, Lieutenant John K. Hazlet, Corps of Engineers, and although in the receipt afterward of a leave of absence, he remained at his post, to abide the event of sickness in his command, apprehended from a death among them by so dire a malady.

"Faithful thus to duty, in the hour of danger, must teach us the innate heroism of his character, and his irreparable loss to the regiment.

"In memory of him and his worth, the officers of the regiment will wear a suitable badge of mourning on the left arm and the hilt of the sword for a period of muster, sixty days."

The above order, which expresses the sentiments of all his brother officers, is a most fitting tribute to the deceased, whose noble devotion to his friend and class-mate is its own most eloquent eulogy.

Lieutenant Breckinridge was a native of Maryland, from which State he was appointed to West Point Academy. He graduated from the Academy in June, 1865, and was assigned to the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, becoming in a very short time known, beloved, and respected throughout the regiment by officers and men. Although a young man at the time of his death, Lieutenant Breckinridge gave promise of developing into one whom the world would delight to honor for manly as well as intellectual qualities, and his loss will be keenly felt by his comrades and former classmates.

Lieutenant Breckinridge was buried with military honors at Fort Morgan, Alabama, at one o'clock on the 28th of August.

Assistant Surgeon E. O. Koerber, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and been ordered to immediately relieve Assistant Surgeon H. M. Cronkhite, U. S. Army, as Surgeon in charge of the New Orleans Post Hospital at Greenville, La., receipting to him for all public property in his possession, connected with that hospital. Assistant Surgeon Cronkhite, will then proceed, without delay, to Galveston, Texas, and report to the commanding officer, District of Texas, for assignment to duty.



## ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major W. H. Emory, Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, assumed command of the Department of Washington, on the 31st ult.

BREVET Major-General August V. Kautz, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered from Grenada to Corinth, Miss.

LIEUTENANT Joseph M. Califf, Third U. S. Artillery, has passed a satisfactory examination before the Artillery Examining Board, now in session near Washington.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of the same for ten days, has been granted Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, Captain First Artillery.

BREVET Major-General Adelbert Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Fourth Military District.

CAPTAIN J. W. Clous, Thirty-eight U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sickles, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Military District.

BREVET Major M. H. Stacey, Captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed (temporarily) Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Emory, Commanding the Department of Washington.

BREVET Major Samuel Adams, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, son of the Rev. Charles A. Adams, of Manhattanville, New York, died of yellow fever at Galveston, Texas, on the 9th instant.

CAPTAIN D. A. Ward, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and been ordered to report in person at Headquarters District of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted to Captain I. D. DeRussy, First U. S. Infantry.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT H. R. Jones, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to report for duty to Brevet Brigadier-General H. G. Thomas, U. S. Army, Commanding Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

FIRST Lieutenant Samuel W. Black, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Hempstead, Texas.

ADVICES from Galveston, Texas, dated the 9th instant, state, that Brevet Brigadier-General Potter, Chief Quartermaster, is doing well, and that Mrs. Potter is better. Both have been very ill with yellow fever.

IN accordance with authority from General Grant, Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, Major Ninth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan, commanding, in person, to accompany him under his present orders.

PERMISSION to be absent for eight days from the sessions of the General Court-martial, of which he is a member, has been granted to Brevet Brigadier-General Charles F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.; to take effect on the 16th instant.

LIEUTENANT Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has passed a satisfactory examination before the Artillery Examining Board, in session at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Taylor is the son of Commodore Alfred Taylor, U. S. Navy.

BREVET Major-General Eli Long, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been placed on the retired list on account of "wounds received in battle," and not, as has been erroneously reported, because of "long and faithful service in the line of duty."

FIRST Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report to the Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

BREVET Major Wm. H. Smyth, Captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Third Military District, during the temporary absence of Captain G. K. Sanderson, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BREVET Colonel Henry C. Merriam, Major Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to the command of Fort Bayard, New Mexico. The garrison of this post will consist of Company A, Third U. S. Cavalry, and Companies D and F, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

IN addition to his present duties, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gentry, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will, until further orders, assume the duties of Secretary for Civil Affairs, Fifth Military District, heretofore performed by Brevet Colonel G. A. Forsyth, U. S. Army.

BREVET Colonel H. C. Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Third Military District, in compliance with Special Orders No. 424, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of that Military District.

BREVET Major-General A. Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army, having been relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General of that District, is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to duty in charge of the Office of Civil Affairs at District Headquarters.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon B. Gessner, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at Headquarters District of Louisiana, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, post of Ship Island, Miss., for duty at that post, pursuant to instructions from the Medical Director, Fifth Military District.

SECOND Lieutenant Samuel P. Voris, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for Austin County, Texas, under the supervision and direction of Captain George Lancaster, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Hempstead, Texas.

BREVET Major M. J. Asch, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed with Major-General Sheridan, commanding, as Medical Attendant to himself and the members of his staff, etc., accompanying him to St. Louis, Mo., when he will return to, and assume his duties at his post. During the temporary absence of Dr. Asch, Brevet Major H. E. Brown, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, will perform his duties.

IN pursuance of Special Orders No. 431, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, of August 31, 1867, Major and Brevet Colonel J. H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Department of Washington. Brevet Brigadier-General J. Roberts, U. S. Army, will, in addition to his duties as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, perform, temporarily, those of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department.

CAPTAIN James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Vicksburg, Miss., charged with "malfeasance in office," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The accused being found guilty of the charge preferred against him was sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States, and to pay a fine of five dollars, or be imprisoned until such fine is paid." The President has disapproved the proceedings of the Court, and ordered that Captain Scully be returned to duty.

A MILITARY Commission was convened to meet at Columbus, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of citizen Thomas J. Reed, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Gay, Captain Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles E. Drew, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

THE following changes have taken place in the officers on recruiting service in New York for the week ending the 10th instant, viz: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward P. Pearson, Jr., Captain Seventeenth Infantry, relieved from command of Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, and ordered to relieve Captain A. M. Brown, Twenty-fourth Infantry, on recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa. Brevet Brigadier-General H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., joined depot from recruiting duty at Portland, Maine, and assigned to the command of Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, vice Pearson, relieved.

THE following detachments of recruits have left depot at Fort Columbus, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz: 85 men for Eighteenth Infantry, to Fort McPherson, N. T., under the command of Brevet Major H. J. Hayden, U. S. A.; 30 men for Eighteenth Infantry; and 55 men for Twenty-seventh Infantry, to Fort McPherson, N. T., under the command of Brevet Colonel W. H. Walcott, U. S. A.; 85 men for the Eighteenth Infantry, to Fort McPherson, N. T., under the command of Brevet Major J. H. Donovan, Forty-fourth Infantry, V. R. C.; 18 men for Third Artillery, to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, under the command of Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, U. S. A.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Macon, Ga., on the 27th day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private John Connor, Company E, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, Captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles E. Moore, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James Miller, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Sydney E. Clark, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James Ulio, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at the post of Camden, Arkansas, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 7th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Major George S. Peirce, Captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, Captain of the Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Byrne, Surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Lyster, Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. E. Tourtellotte, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Alfred Fredberg, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate.

UPON the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General, based upon the good character of the accused as evidenced by his testimonials, and in the belief that the irregularities committed by him were without criminal intent, and that he received no pecuniary benefit therefrom, the disability to re-enter the service has been removed in the case of A. M. Garoutte, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-martial "to be cashiered the service of United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due; that he pay a fine to the United States of five hundred dollars, and in case said fine be not paid within twenty days after the promulgation of this sentence, that he be confined at hard labor for one year at such place as the proper authority may direct," as promulgated in General Orders No. 21, Headquarters Department of Carolina, Charleston, S. C., August 14, 1866.

By authority of the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, and agreeably with instructions received from Headquarters, Fifth Military District, the following promotions are announced, the same having been confirmed in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry and Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, stationed in this Military District. The officers named will join the companies to which they have been promoted, without delay, viz: First Lieutenant Daniel Madden, Company L, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain vice Evans, which carries him to Company C; Second Lieutenant Wm. Harper, Jr., Company G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant vice Irwin, which carries him to Company B; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Campbell, Company I, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant vice Madden, which carries

him to Company L; Second Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Company H, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant vice Wood, which carries him to Company G; Second Lieutenant Jno. B. Engle, Company F, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Eekles, which carries him to Company A; Second Lieutenant Wm. W. Clemens, Company E, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, vice Smith, which carries him to Company C.

## DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

THE following is an abstract of Special Orders recently received from the Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific:

AUGUST 10.—Second Lieutenant John W. Lewis, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, and report for temporary duty with Company C of same regiment, to which he is probably promoted.

The following transfers in Second Artillery, made by the regimental commander, are approved: First Lieutenant William P. Graves, Brevet Major, U. S. A., from Battery I to Light Battery M; First Lieutenant M. R. Loucks, from Light Battery M to Battery I.

The journey performed by Brevet Major Graves from San Juan Island, W. T., to San Francisco, is approved. He will report for duty with Battery M, now at the Presidio.

AUGUST 13.—The Commanding General, Department of California, will forward, by next steamer, to Fort Vancouver, W. T., eighty-nine privates and eight artificers of the Twenty-third Infantry recruits, just arrived from New York. This detachment will proceed to its destination, under the charge of Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Tidball and Lieutenant Rene E. De Russey, Second Artillery, who will report accordingly to Brevet Major-General McDowell. Upon completion of this duty, Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball will proceed to Fort Stevens, Oregon, and report as heretofore directed, and Lieutenant De Russey will return to these headquarters.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions from Adjutant-General of the Army, Brevet Major T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., will proceed at once to St. Louis, Missouri, and report, for assignment to duty, to Brevet Major-General James L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

Pursuant to authority from the War Department, the following officers are assigned to the companies indicated opposite their respective names: Fourteenth Infantry: Second Lieutenant James A. Buchanan, Company H; Twenty-third Infantry: Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Fisher, Company B; Thirty-second Infantry: Second Lieutenant S. M. Hunt, Company E. These officers will remain on their present duties till relieved by further orders.

The recruits for Thirty-second Infantry just arrived from New York, will be distributed to companies under the direction of Commanding General of Department of California.

Lieutenants John R. Eschenburg, John W. Lewis, and T. Roberts, Twenty-third Infantry, will return at once from Chico, California, to this city, and report to Brevet Major-General McDowell for duty with recruits.

AUGUST 14.—The recruits and artificers for Twenty-third Infantry remaining on Angel Island after the assignment indicated in paragraph I and II, Special Orders, No. 140, current series, from this office, will be distributed, under direction of the Commanding General Department of California, as follows:

To Company A, 33 privates, 2 artificers—Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, Oregon; to Company B, 30 privates, 2 artificers—Camp Warner, Oregon; to Company C, 32 privates, 2 artificers—Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon; to Company D, 30 privates, 2 artificers—Camp Warner, Oregon; to Company E, 33 privates, 2 artificers—Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, Oregon; to Company H, 33 privates, 2 artificers—Fort Boise, Idaho.

The recruits for Companies B and D will be sent to their destination, viz Chico, or Red Bluff, and Camp Bidwell. Lieutenants John R. Eschenburg (Company D), and Thomas M. Fisher (Company B), Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed with this detachment.

The recruits for Companies A, C, E, and H, will be sent to their destinations, viz Chico. Those for Company C, under command of Lieutenant T. Roberts, Twenty-third Infantry; those for Companies A and E, under command of Lieutenant L. Hammond; and those for Company H, under command of Lieutenant John W. Lewis, of same regiment. After delivering his detachment at Fort Boise, Lieutenant Lewis will return to Camp C. F. Smith, and report for duty as previously directed.

AUGUST 16.—In accordance with the recommendation of Brevet Major-General George Crook, U. S. A., the Military District of the Owyhee will consist of the following posts, viz: Fort Boise, Camp Lyon, Camp Three Forks of the Owyhee, and Camp C. F. Smith.

Fort Klamath, Camp Warner, Camp Watson, Camp Logan, and the new post in Harney Lake Valley, will constitute the Military District of the Lakes.

Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, is assigned to command the District of the Owyhee; and Brevet Major-General George Crook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, to that of the District of the Lakes. The District Commanders will select their own headquarters.

The troops at Camp Bidwell will continue subject to General Crook's orders, should he require them in his operations in the field.



## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

It is reported that in spite of the extensive drill in the use of the CHASSEPORT musket to which the French soldiers are subjected, they are still very deficient in handling it, and they are not likely to thoroughly learn its use for some time to come. The weapons are coming in very rapidly, and there are now enough in store to arm several divisions.

ENGLISH artillerymen think they have found a remedy for the one great defect of rifled guns heretofore—the danger of destroying the grooves by high charges; for, by placing a thin *papier mache* wad between the powder and the projectile, the windage is closed, and the gas, with its burden of solid particles, can no longer dash itself against the edges of the grooves, so that the life of a rifled gun will for the future be prolonged to a considerable extent.

A NEW English argument "which has been strangely neglected," in favor of the English artillery system, is this: "Suppose that the big smooth-bore fires its big shot, and makes its big hole between wind and water; suppose that the crew neglect to plug the big hole, and the ship sinks. An enemy's vessel has gone down, and is of no further use to anybody. But if the rifled guns succeed in turning the batteries opposed to them into slaughter-houses no longer tenable, the enemy surrenders, and one more man of war is added to the victorious navy." This does not tally with results of actual engagements. It is true that the rifled shot is more certain to penetrate the ship and scatter its fragments among the crew, but the big round shot knocks from the backing of a ship splinters that, with the awful concussion, do more damage than the bursting of a rifle shell. The capture of the *Atlanta* and the effect of the blow of one fifteen-inch shot stand in proof of this. Beside this, the new English argument may be reversed, and then it will read in favor of the smooth-bore system; for if the rifled shot makes a hole between wind and water that is not stopped, the ship sinks; and if the heavy shot, with its innumerable splinters, makes the battery a slaughter-house, the victorious navy gains a new ship.

In the barrack square at Dum Dum, near Calcutta, the former headquarters of the Bengal artillery, there is a very large and heavy, but well-proportioned, bronze cannon which antedates Major PALLISER'S invention, by having a wrought-iron lining.

It is now proposed to make bricks for forts of a tough, tenacious character, instead of attempting to have them rival stone in hardness and brittleness. The object is to make a substance which shall be a medium between earth and stone, and have the resisting power of the one and the stability of the other.

THE collection of arms at the Paris Exposition has just been increased by an enormous cannon produced by the Imperial foundry at Ruelle within the last few months. It consists of a cast-iron body, strengthened by two steel coils. The weight of this piece, which is intended for post service, is said to be thirty-seven tons. The diameter of the chamber is rather less than seventeen inches. It is a smooth-bore breech-loader, and fires a solid spherical shot of six hundred pounds weight, and a shell of the same form weighing four hundred and twenty pounds, and containing eighteen pounds of powder. It is mounted on a cast-iron carriage, and the shot is lifted to the mouth of the gun by a small crane. This piece of ordnance is of a bottle shape, and longer than the English or Prussian monster gun. The weight of the carriage and its appurtenances is twenty-nine tons.

THE British authorities have decided to award to Commander SCOTT, R. N., the same sum that has been given to other persons who have improved the British heavy ordnance. Commander SCOTT may be deserving of this reward, but it seems to us that there is a strong probability that the British Government may save its money by looking carefully into the previous history of whatever "improvements" the Commander has suggested. We remember with what celerity those excellent inventions of Captain ERICSSON the compressor for taking up the recoil of heavy guns, and the gun-carriage for handling the most unwieldy pieces in broadside at sea, were copied in England and published as Commander SCOTT'S productions. In both cases the English contrivances were the precise copy of the American, and followed soon after their introduction into our service. Indeed, if the British reward is for shrewdness and celerity in appropriating other people's property, we think it is well placed; for SCOTT has followed ERICSSON as the report follows the flash of a gun.

THE story that the Emperor NAPOLEON has invented a gun which is to destroy whole companies at one discharge, appears again in *Echoes from the Clubs*. The workmen engaged in making it are kept under lock and key day and night, and his Majesty himself pockets the key. This dreadful engine is not to be trotted out until its presence is necessary to unravel European complications.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

## CHANGE OF STATION FOR THE ARMY.

SOME months ago we suggested the plan of arranging a regular scheme of interchange of station for the troops of the Army, in accordance with the system in vogue in the British and other European services. Reflection upon the idea then broached has made still more manifest both its justice and its expediency. Two recent experiences, especially, have strengthened our original impression. The first is the prevalence of the yellow fever in our gulfboard ports, bringing into strong relief the thought that it could hardly be just to count service there as equivalent to service on the coast of Maine, nor at all just that one part of a regiment should remain in Galveston fifty years, while the rest of it should be at Fort Delaware or at Fort Preble, without exchanging places in the interim. The other experience has been the sudden transportation of troops from the East at a few hours' warning, 1,500 or 1,800 miles to the Indian frontier. In this latter case, the troops and officers were taken completely by surprise; whereas, had there been a regular system of tours of active and of inactive service, they would have been prepared for marching orders.

The justice and the propriety of dividing as equally as may be the agreeable and the disagreeable service required of a standing army among the various battalions composing it are so obvious that, in the English service, this custom has long been systematized into a regular routine of exchange of station. Thus, if we examine the record of the regiments now or lately in Canada, we shall find one to have come recently from India, another from Malta, a third from the West Indies, and so on. The wise and just rule of the British service is that all its regiments are liable to serve in any part of the world to which they may be assigned. This is true, also, of our Army; but it also ought to be made true, as a general principle, not only for soldiers, but for officers. Again, in the British service all the regiments of the Army are not only liable to be called upon for services anywhere, but actually are called upon for active service, for the very purpose of making that obligation felt. Hence, for example, the Queen's body-guard, the Household Troops, were among the foremost to set foot in the Crimea, although a hundred other battalions might have been sent. The same troops have, in their past history, served also in the Netherlands, in the Peninsula, and in Canada. As a corollary from this noble custom, comes the habit of a regular and methodical interchange of station for the troops of the British Army.

In order to see how thoroughly this system is carried out, it is only necessary to examine the devices emblazoned on the flags of some of the older regiments. Thus, the Eleventh Dragoons (Prince Albert's Own) have Egypt, Peninsula, Waterloo, Bhurtpore, and other devices on their colors; the First Infantry (Scots Dragoon) has the Syhynx, Egmont-op-Zee, Salamanca, Niagara, Waterloo, Maheidpore, and others; the Fortieth Infantry has Montevideo, Pyrenees, Waterloo, Maharjore, Egypt, and many others; the Seventy-first, or Highland Light Infantry (a Glasgow regiment, we believe), has Hindoostan, Vittoria, Cape of Good Hope, Rolia, Waterloo, and

others. So, in a word, each regiment, in the course of its history, is assigned to do duty of various sorts and in different parts of the world, that the burden and the pleasure may be equalized among all.

Now, in arranging a scheme of change of station, it is not necessary to make the terms of service in any particular place short. It is not only to secure variety of service, but still more to provide for regularity of change and seasonableness of warning, that we would urge something like system in this matter. A soldier could not justly complain of serving out a single term of enlistment at any one point in the country. Three years ought, perhaps, to be the minimum of the stay of a regiment or company at a single point, unless exigency required its presence elsewhere. Five years or even eight years of field or frontier service is no ground of complaint. But, in the lack of any system of distribution at all, the removals are oftener too frequent than too long in coming. The *British Officer* says that the duration of service in the Colonies and India has generally extended to twenty years, so that many regiments, even after a tour of duty in Australia, have gone to India without returning to England, there remaining till the return of peace allowed them to return. This book adds, however, that "it is believed India service will 'only extend to about ten years,' and, in the seventeen years since its publication, some such rule may well have been adopted.

We say, then, that the chief point to attain is method and system; not length or shortness of any special kind of service, but regularity, so far as may be, in the exchange of field service for garrison service, and in changes of geographical position. The correspondent signing himself "Youngster," so vividly portrayed, last week, the annoyances and sacrifices caused by insufficient notices to regiments that they must march to a great distance, that we shall be spared the pains of enlarging on this branch of the subject. One case he cited was of a regiment ordered on a trip of 1,900 miles, not knowing to what posts the different companies were to go, or what duty was to be done—at two hours' notice. Imagine the consternation of officers and men, the necessary sacrifices of property, the inability to take leave of friends and relations, the lack of time to provide suitable clothing and comforts for officers' wives in a change of climate and in travelling—for the mercury showed many degrees below zero at the beginning of the march. In one case, a regiment which had been continuously on the frontier ten or twelve years, and four years more in the war—making from fourteen to sixteen years of field service—was taken by surprise at being ordered to the frontier. The regiment had counted on being allowed to remain in its position, from the number of new regiments in commission. Furniture had to be sacrificed at forced sales, families were suddenly broken up, and all the inconveniences incident to unexpected orders were experienced. The point that we wish to make is not that the regiment ought not to have been sent, for doubtless necessity demanded it, but that there ought to have been such method in our service that the chances of remaining or of being ordered off could have been reasonably calculated in time of comparative peace.

So far as the question arises between the rendering of active service by new and old regiments, we have nothing just now to say, since our present subject applies to all regiments. Officers can never be made secure; they can never indulge in those petty comforts and preparations for continued residence at a post or a garrison which are perfectly compatible with an efficient military system, and which prevail in all other services, until some regularity and method are introduced into the system of changing stations.

Thus, then, we find two valid reasons for such regularity and method. One is in the simple justice of giving officers and men the opportunity to make up for a term of disagreeable service by that which is more agreeable, and so rendering all parts of the Army uniformly efficient and fit for all duties. The other is in encouraging and aiding such provision for comfort as is possible while a tour of duty lasts in any place, and such ample notice for removal to another point as will allow the transfer of those comforts or the providing in advance for new ones. The Army offers no such effeminate and luxurious career that we need be afraid of making it more attractive, or of setting off its sterner and more disagreeable duties with what can embellish and elevate private life.



## NEWEST PHASE OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

ANOTHER batch of the voluminous and interminable diplomatic papers on the *Alabama* claims is put before the public, and the chief effect seems to be to draw a denser pall over a subject already sufficiently curtained in obscurity. Lord STANLEY, according to a late cable dispatch, expressed publicly the opinion that Mr. SEWARD did not wish to settle the *Alabama* claims, but preferred to keep them open to make capital out of, in appealing to popular sentiment. Perhaps this may be true of the British part of the diplomacy, as well as ours; at all events, it is a poor statesman who cannot force an issue somewhere with his adversary, nor pin him down to the point where he is willing to rest his case.

The parties to this present correspondence are Secretary SEWARD, Minister ADAMS, Lord STANLEY and Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. Its origin was the forwarding, in August, 1866, to Lord STANLEY, a summary of the claims of our citizens, occupying forty closely-printed pages of folio-post. With that formidable document went a letter from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, begging the latter to inform Lord STANLEY, "in a respectful but earnest manner," that a settlement of the claims had become "urgently necessary." Toward the end of November Lord STANLEY made an elaborate and formal reply to these claims, going into the general question of the conduct of England during the late war, and claiming that she was justified in recognizing the belligerency of the Confederate States. By the way, to give some idea of Mr. SEWARD's industry in dispatch-writing, the long document answered by Lord STANLEY was Mr. SEWARD's "dispatch No. 1,835."

In January, Mr. SEWARD responded to Lord STANLEY by a still more voluminous document, which, however, upon the whole, is one of the best papers which has proceeded from the State Department on this subject. It contains a very good hit on the analogy between the Fenian and the Confederate rebellions, and the disparity of the recognition accorded to the Rebels by Great Britain and America. It in fine agrees to Lord STANLEY's proposition for arbitration. Mr. SEWARD, however, proposed to refer "the whole controversy just as it is found in the correspondence," together with "such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restriction, conditions, or limitation upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side." The way would never seem to be clear for a settlement. But in March, Lord STANLEY replies discontentedly, and, referring to the passage already quoted, says that to "such an unlimited and extensive reference" Great Britain will not submit, because it would involve the reference to a foreign Power as umpire of the question whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was proper; and that matter the British Government thinks it is competent to determine for itself.

Lord STANLEY, in a word, proposes, as we understand it, this as the sole question to be determined by the umpire—whether with regard to allowing the privateers to be built, or to sail, the British Government and its responsible agents so acted as to become responsible now to make good the losses which our citizens suffered. In other words, to get at the pith of the whole matter, Mr. SEWARD wishes to pass in review before the umpire the course of Great Britain in the recognition of the Rebels as provoking or countenancing the equipment of privateers in her dockyards. But Lord STANLEY says that is none of an umpire's business; that Great Britain will do as she pleases about such acts of foreign policy; but that what he will consent to is to have an umpire decide whether Lord RUSSELL and other British officials from the First Lord of the Admiralty down to Policeman X did all he could to prevent the privateers from doing the mischief which they did do. If on this latter point the umpire says "No," then Lord STANLEY proposes to have the losses estimated, not by accepting the claims of the Yankee shipbuilders as made out by them, but by a mixed commission. His final proposal of March, 1867, is, therefore, summed up as follows: "Limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called *Alabama* claims, and adjudication by means of a mixed commission of general claims."

Lord STANLEY's dispatch of May 24th, which reiterates precisely the same proposition, needs no dis-

cussion. From that we pass to the final dispatch of Mr. SEWARD—that of August 12, 1867. The pith of this is to insist that the umpire cannot fairly take in the question of the responsibility of the British Government about the privateers without deciding also about the responsibility incurred by the British Government in recognizing the rebels. Mr. SEWARD says:

But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents and subjects, toward the United States in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, as they occurred during the Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord STANLEY, the actual proceedings and relations of her Majesty's government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States and in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose.

This is the last document in the controversy, and from our digest we think it is tolerably clear to the reader how the matter stands. Lord STANLEY will not suffer the general diplomatic conduct of the British Government toward the United States and the Confederacy to be reviewed by the arbiter, but only its conduct regarding the vessels. Mr. SEWARD insists that the two are inseparably connected. Lord STANLEY, again, proposes to the arbiter the dry question whether England's conduct regarding the privateers was such as to make her responsible for the losses incurred; and, if so, a mixed commission to determine the amount of damages, which mixed commission shall also be entitled to consider any claims in the nature of offsets brought up by the British Government. Mr. SEWARD says that there is no need of two tribunals; or, if two be necessary, it should be only to divide the labor, both being arbiters upon the same principles, and clothed with the same powers. "And," he adds, very pointedly, "in every case the 'United States agree only to unrestricted arbitration.'"

Stripped of diplomatic verbiage and the profuse disclaimers, apologies, professions of candor, retorts courteous, and so forth, common to such documents, we believe the whole *Alabama* correspondence may be ciphered down in the points contained in the last paragraph. There is an endless dispute as to the conduct of the RUSSELL Ministry at the outbreak of the war; but into this we need not go. What that conduct was, is one thing; whether it should be passed in review by an arbiter is another and entirely different thing. It should be added, in conclusion, that the present negotiations reveal an open and decided rupture between the two diplomats, who represent their respective countries with regard to the principles, the subjects, and the forum of adjudication.

THE importance of Major BEEBE's new percussion fuse is not likely to be over-estimated. With this addition the destructive power of the big 15-inch and 20 inch guns will be tremendous. It is noticeable that no definite description of the new fuse has yet been made public, the result produced, rather than the process itself, being all that is popularly known of the experiments. The general words of description employed would not enable one to construct a fuse to produce the claimed effect. The object of this reticence is undoubtedly to secure the full benefit of the invention to its author in foreign countries as well as in our own. What we can confidently announce is that the experiments lately conducted in presence of General CROSSMAN and others were sufficient to show that all shells can now be burst exactly at impact, or an instant later, after partially entering the object aimed at. This "impact explosion," which has been claimed as one of the greatest advantages of rifle projectiles, is now made a quality of spherical shells fired from smooth-bore guns. An English scientific paper, now lying before us, in a flippant reply to one of the late articles in the JOURNAL on the Shoeburyness trial, makes its main point on the alleged fact that, at best, the big smooth-bore was only good for solid shot, and could not be trusted for shells. The point was, in any case, apart from the question put at issue on the trial, which concerned the strength of guns, and not their variety of usefulness. But, at all events, it will now be seen, without further reply from us, on how weak a reed the paper in question leaned in its response. It is not safe to count that any obstacle in the form of mechanical detail will long puzzle the ingenuity of Yankee mechanics so as to prevent them from get-

ting the full use of any devices, whether for offence or defence, which are founded on true scientific principles.

THE receptions extended to General SHERIDAN at St. Louis, Leavenworth, and other cities, and the greeting given to General SICKLES, must convince those officers of what hardly needed fresh proof—that the people of the country are convinced of their honesty and patriotism in their military administration. General SCHURZ well said, in his welcoming speech at St. Louis, that SHERIDAN is a man who not only "seized the decisive moment on the field of battle," but seized, with equal certainty, the decisive points "of the great problem of our day." And again he said, with pith and point: "The very men who hate 'you you have forced to respect and esteem you;' and even now Southern 'voices say: 'We detest the 'laws which placed him over us, but SHERIDAN 'is a man.''" The ovations which SHERIDAN has accepted, and those which he has declined, show that he has found his course endorsed by the loyal people of the country, and his sturdy integrity in administering the affairs of the Fifth Military District has been appreciated.

ACCORDING to the *Engineer* three great types of shipping characterize the French navy as evidenced by the very instructive set of models of war ships exhibited by the Ministry of Marine. These may be classified roughly as follows: 1. The floating iron-plated battery, for coast defence, etc.; 2. The heavy armor-clad ship of the line whether broadside, or turret; 3. The swift corvette or aviso. Between, or perhaps in addition to, these classes, are the yacht and the war-transport for the conveyance of troops, which latter is divisible into the transport for infantry and material, and that for cavalry, artillery and horses. By far the most formidable and mischievous of these, are the large and swift dispatch boats or avisos. Of these they show four different types. 1. The avisos of the type of the *Infernal*. These are ships of iron, with lines as long, fine and swift as those of a yacht, three-masted, square-rigged, with one funnel and one screw, driven by engines of four hundred fifty nominal power, and provided with ports for ten heavy guns all on the upper deck. 2. The aviso of the type *D'Estrees*, much like the last in all respects but smaller, intended for five heavy guns, all rifled, and with two hundred and fifty nominal horse power and one screw. 3. The aviso of the type *Bonnet*, still smaller than the last, lighter rig, one screw, one hundred and fifty horse-power nominal and for three guns, one only of which is a heavy pivot gun. 4. The aviso of the type of the Imperial yacht *Jerome Napoleon* which is scarcely other than a smaller and finer lined edition of the second and third types. These ships are in fact the application to iron hulls, steam propulsion and rifled ordnance, of the principle (if he may call it such) of the great, fast, heavy-armed, so-called frigates, of the last American war with Great Britain.

ON the 5th instant, Major-General D. E. SICKLES was relieved from the command of the Second Military District by Brevet Major-General E. R. S. CANBY. In relinquishing command of the District General SICKLES avails himself of the occasion to acknowledge the fidelity and zeal with which the officers and troops under his command have discharged their duties, and likewise to express his grateful sense of the diligence and zeal which have distinguished the commanding officers of posts and officers of the staff in the responsible positions they have filled.

GENERAL SICKLES has arrived in New York City. The officers of the old Excelsior Brigade have tendered him a more formal reception, and have requested him to fix upon a time at which he will receive their congratulations and their friendly wishes. We hope that this meeting between old associates in the war may be brought about at an early day.

GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER is in Washington, asking for a reopening of his case. He has letters from a number of distinguished gentlemen, who urge that the case be reopened, because of evidence which has now been made public, but which could not have been obtained during the war.

THE post of Fort Hatteras, N. C., has been ordered to be abandoned. Its former garrison, Company C, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Captain John W. French commanding left there on the 27th ultimo for Orangeburg, S. C.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN on the 5th instant transferred the command of the Fifth Military District to Brevet Major-General CHARLES GRIFFIN.

THE *Tacony* was to leave the Pensacola Navy-yard for Portsmouth, N. H., on the 6th instant.



## A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICA.

THE North China Daily News, an English paper published in Shanghai, makes the following editorial remarks on the celebration of the Fourth of July:

In this cosmopolitan settlement we observe with such marks of honor as circumstances will admit, three national festivals. The Queen's Birth-day is usually in some sort a holiday, the Emperor's Fete-day has of late been celebrated by fireworks and flags, sports and illuminations; and salves of cannon at noon and a substantial dinner with toasts and other festivities at night, indicate the grateful remembrance in which our American cousins hold the Fourth of July. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more august anniversary. It is certainly impossible to read without emotion the conclusion of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, as first given to the world on this day ninety-one years ago. We make no apology for recalling the manly language of this immortal state paper.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare: That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

If, by some magic or miracle, the philosophic Virginian gentleman who drafted this document, and his two coadjutors, Franklin and John Adams, could rise from their graves in the far West for a single day, how proud and ardent would be their feelings of triumph! For what imagination could have pictured the length and breadth of their country's progress and extension, during her years of independent life? The ships that carry the Stars and Stripes are remarkable as models of scientific contrivance, and contain nearly all the latest improvements that marine architecture has developed. The hardy band of volunteers that formed her first defenders, have swollen into an army that numbers a million of men. The literary genius of the young country has shown signs of vigorous life, and her politicians do not yield in ability to the veteran statesmen of St. Petersburg, St. James, and Versailles. Above all as a marvellous contradiction to the sinister prophecies of anarchy and revolution which were heard in the young days of the union, we have been assured by competent authority, only lately "that, whether it be constitutional, general, State, or only municipal, law is nobly respected by the native American."

We feel, however, that though the vivid hopes of Jefferson might have pictured some of the victories of peace which lay before his country, he could never have foreseen that she could have comported herself with such splendid self-possession and dignity, in the long tragedy of Civil War. We are now too near the close of that great conflict to express ourselves with the coolness of criticism upon its men and its battles; but we are assured that when the whole story, written by some future Prescott or Motley, shall be read in the ears of the next generation, they will scarcely believe the record, and declare the truth more wonderful than any romance yet written. Places, the names of which we in our hurry and impatience have forgotten, will be consecrated in the national memory as scenes of the most noble achievements; and men whose names we recall confusedly, will be heroes whose statues, ranged in the national Valhalla, will be revered with patriotic affection.

It is vain to close our eyes to the fact that the time has come when the influence of the new world is being felt in the old. Extravagances, blunders, exaggerations, are unquestionably to be met with, in many of the "institutions" that have been erected in the States; but these are to be regarded as the inseparable accidents which beset men facing old and hard problems, in the face of new conditions. It must never be forgotten that the difficulties America has encountered have been enormous. Her population was made up from all the countries of Europe, and though they had the priceless advantage of a fresh and virgin soil, she had the perils that beset a government which tries to control a mixed multitude of men, differing in race, in language, in religion, in everything. Yet the strong ship of State has carried safely through mists and tempests a crew made up of Irish, German, French, negroes, Redskins, and Chinese; her capacious accommodation has a place and station for all.

## A WOULD-BE CAVALRYMAN.

An officer on duty in New York recruiting for the mounted service recently received the following letter from a young man who is ambitious of being paid for riding one of "Uncle Sam's horses."

NEW HAVEN, August 20, 1867.

SIR: I now take an opportunity of asking you a few questions. I hope you will forgive me if I intrude upon you, as I am a perfect stranger to you. I was thinking of enlisting in the army, soon: I would like to go in the cavalry when I go. I write this letter asking if I would be a proper person to go. I am about twenty-one years, of five feet six inches high, weight about one hundred twenty-five to one hundred thirty-five pounds. Always be in good health, haven't lost any limb, toe or finger, indeed, I think I am sound all over. I never rode a horse much because I never had many dollars to pay one dollar an hour for the loan of one, yet I am fond of a horse. I think I would make a good soldier. I don't know as I could say more. I think you can tell whether I would do or not. Please tell me the pay for the different branches of services, private's pay. I am a white man. If you wish to know more, please write to

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, and to apply to the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of ten days, has been granted First Lieutenant John J. Hawes, First Regiment of Artillery.

## M. O., L. L., U. S.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O., L. L., U. S., held in the Supreme Court room,—right wing of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening September 4th, at 8 o'clock, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership were ballotted for, and duly elected companions of this Order:

For the First Class—Brevet Major-General Cyrus Hamlin, late Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, New Orleans, La., to date from August 7th 1867; Brevet Major-General William A. Nichols, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Knight, U. S. Army, Captain Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, Wilmington, Del.; Second Lieutenant John W. Hannay, Third U. S. Infantry, Fort Union, New Mexico; First Assistant Engineer Henry C. McIlvaine, U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Academy Annapolis, Md.; Acting Master Anthony F. Holmes, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *Yantic*; Thomas Carstairs, Esq., late Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. Navy, 906 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

## STATIONS OF QUARTERMASTERS.

STATIONS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1867.

STATIONED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE—REGULAR OFFICERS.

Meigs, M. C., Brevet Major-General, Quartermaster General. Absent in Europe on sick leave.  
Rucker, D. H., Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster General, Acting Quartermaster General.  
Thomas, Chas., Brevet Major-General, (Retired,) in charge of money and property accounts, etc.  
Miller, M. S., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster General, Accounts Branch.  
Ekin, J. A., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Forry, A. J., Brevet Brigadier-General, Quartermaster.  
Dana, J. J., Brevet Brigadier-General, Quartermaster.  
Card, B. C., Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Wise, Geo. D., Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster. Mustered out of service to date October 1, 1867.  
Fowers, J. T., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster. Mustered out of service to date October 1, 1867.  
Royce, H. A., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster.  
Folsom, C. W., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster.

ON OTHER DUTY—REGULAR OFFICERS.

McFerran, J. C., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington, and Depot and Post Quartermaster.  
Tompkins, C. H., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster General. (On leave of absence. Ordered to Fifth Military District as Chief Quartermaster.)  
Moore, James M., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster. Ordered to Richmond, Va., for assignment as Chief Quartermaster, First Military District.  
Bliss, A., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster. (On leave of absence.)  
Foster, C. W., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster. (On leave of absence. Under orders for Fifth Military District.)  
Thomas, D. G., Captain, Military Storekeeper.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Russling, Jas. F., Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster. Mustered out of service to date September 17, 1867.  
Webster, Amos, Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, Headquarters of the Army. Mustered out of service (as Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers,) to date October 1, 1867.  
Payne, Jas. G., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster. Mustered out of service to date October 1, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Croswan, Geo. H., Brevet Major-General, (Retired,) Chief Quartermaster, and in charge of Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Clary, R. E., Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster General, Boston, Mass.  
Montgomery, A., Major, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster District Northern Frontier, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Grilly, F. J., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Alden, Geo. E., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ordered to Third Military District.)  
Barstow, S. F., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, on duty as A. D. C., and A. A. G., Headquarters Department of the East, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lucas, M. E., Captain, Military Storekeeper, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Craig, John, Captain, Military Storekeeper, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW YORK CITY—REGULAR OFFICERS.

Vinton, D. H., Brevet Major-General, (Retired,) in charge of Depot of Clothing and Equipage.  
Ingalls, Rufus, Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster General, in charge of Depot Q. M. Supplies.  
Howell, W. T., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster. Address, care Brevet Major-General R. Ingalls, New York City.  
Potter, R. M., Captain, Military Storekeeper. (Settling accounts.)  
Gill, W. H., Captain, Military Storekeeper.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Morgan, R. C., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster. Mustered out of service to date October 1, 1867.

AWAITING ORDERS.

Cross, O., Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, (Retired,) White Plains, N. Y.

NOT ON DUTY—REGULAR OFFICERS.

Ransom, H. C., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster, Elmira, N. Y. (On leave of absence.)  
Taliaferro, L., Captain, (Retired,) Bedford, Bedford County, Pa.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

Van Vliet, S., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Blunt, A. P., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster, Richmond, Va. (Ordered to Washington, D. C.)  
James, H. W., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of Depot, Fort Monroe, Va.  
Livers, John, Captain, Military Storekeeper, Fort Monroe, Va.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Whitall, T. G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va. Ordered to place of residence.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Tyler, Brevet Major-General E. O., Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.  
Hunt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B., Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of Depot, Charleston, S. C.  
Barrett, Captain A., Military Storekeeper, Charleston, S. C.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Johnston, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. P., Assistant Quartermaster, Freedmen's Bureau, Raleigh, N. C.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Saxton, Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga.

Reynolds, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A., Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of Depot, Savannah, Ga.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Grieron, Brevet Major J. C., Assistant Quartermaster, Post and Cemetery duty, Mobile, Ala.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Chandler, J. G., Brevet Colonel, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster, Vicksburg, Miss. (On leave of absence.)  
Peirce, L. H., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Chief Quartermaster, Vicksburg, Miss.  
Eckerson, T. J., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster. Address, care Chief Quartermaster Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss.  
Scully, J. W., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Vicksburg, Miss.  
Forsyth, L. C., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, Little Rock, Ark.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Wills, A. W., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Corinth, Miss.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Sawtelle, C. G., Brevet Brigadier-General, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster. (On leave of absence. Address at Eaglewood, N. J.)  
Potter, J. A., Brevet Brigadier-General, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, Galveston, Texas.  
Lee, J. G. C., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of Depot, San Antonio, Texas.  
McGonnigle, A. J., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.  
Porter, D. W., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.

Sirard, E. J., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster. Address, care Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, San Antonio, Texas.  
Hoyt, C. H., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Brownsville, Texas.  
Hodges, W. G., Captain, Military Storekeeper, New Orleans, La.  
Van Antwerp, V. P., Captain, Military Storekeeper, San Antonio, Texas.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Barbard, Charles, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Cemetery duty, New Orleans, La.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Swords, Thomas, Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.  
Moore, T., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn.  
Batchelder, R. N., Brevet Colonel, Quartermaster, in charge of Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.  
Wainwright, W. A., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Hull, G. A., Captain, Military Storekeeper, Jeffersonville, Ind.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Whitman, E. B., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, Cemetery duty, Louisville, Ky.  
Hamill, S. R., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Disbursing Quartermaster, United States Military Railroad, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Bingham, J. D., Brevet Brigadier-General, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster, Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Myers, Fred., Brevet Brigadier-General, Quartermaster-General, United States Army. (On duty under Special Orders of Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Assistant Quartermaster General.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Donaldson, J. L., Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Easton, L. C., Brevet Major-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, and in charge of Depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Ludington, M. I., Major, Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.  
Thomas, C. W., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of Depot, Saint Louis, Mo.  
Enos, H. M., Brevet Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, Santa Fe, N. M. (Ordered to report in person to the Quartermaster General.)  
Inman, H., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Harber, Kas.  
Bradley, G. W., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Union, N. M.  
Belcher, J. H., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Kirk, E. B., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Lyon, C. T.  
Kimball, A. S., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory and Depot Quartermaster, Fort Gibson, O. N.  
Laulier, S. B., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Hays, Kas.  
Rockwell, A. F., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Larned, Kas.  
Alligood, C. A., Captain, Military Storekeeper, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Rodgers, J. F., Captain, Military Storekeeper, Saint Louis, Mo.  
Lieber, H., Captain, Military Storekeeper, Fort Union, N. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Myers, William, Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Neb.  
Dandy, G. B., Brevet Brigadier-General, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Phil. Kearny, D. T.  
Carling, E. B., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster. Address, care Brevet Brigadier-General William Myers, Omaha, Neb.  
Grimes, E. B., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Laramie, D. T.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Holabird, S. B., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, Saint Paul, Minn.  
Robinson, A. G., Brevet Major, Assistant Quartermaster, Chief Quartermaster District of Minnesota and in charge of depot, Fort Snelling, Minn.  
Conatole, N. S., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Camp Cooke, M. T.  
Furoy, J. V., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Stevenson, D. T.  
Martin, W. P., Captain W. P., Military Storekeeper, Fort Snelling, Minn.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC—HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Allen, R., Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
Eddy, A. R., Brevet Colonel, Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
Weeks, George H., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster. Care Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, San Francisco, Cal.  
Sawyer, N. D. A., Captain, Military Storekeeper, San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Kirkham, R. W., Brevet Brigadier-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
Hughes, W. B., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Yuma, Cal.  
Baker, E. D., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Whipple, A. T.  
Hoyt, J. T., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
Smith, G. C., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Tucson, A. T.  
Dimpfel, G. H. A., Military Storekeeper, Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Benicia Barracks, Cal.



DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

REGULAR OFFICERS.

Babbitt, E. B., Brevet Brigadier-General (retired), Chief Quartermaster, Portland, Oregon.  
Hodges, H. C., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Quartermaster, in charge of depot, Fort Vancouver, W. T.  
Gillies, James, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini, 1861, the two houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States on the eighth day of December, Anno Domini, 1863, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini, 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their locality and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly, or indirectly, participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last-mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all the rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and,

Whereas, In and by the said last-mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 23d day of April, Anno Domini, 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was therefore to be so regarded; and,

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted, to do so will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and,

Whereas, There exists no longer any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, As large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and,

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisement, now as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct, and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and,

Whereas, For these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional government, that the said last-mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, should be modified, and that a full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby, should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons, who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini, 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings, nevertheless, that every such person who shall upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation, shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, namely:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm), in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me, God.

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First. The chief, or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice-President, and all heads of departments, of the pretended Confederate or Rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States or countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate government, a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier-general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were, or pretended to be, governors of States, while maintaining, abetting, or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third. All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, [L. S.] and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.  
ARMY.  
Allain, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lamont, John C., A. A. Surgeon late 133d New York Vols.  
Clark, Capt. P., 91st N. Y. regt.  
Farren, John, Co. G, 43d U. S. I.  
Gibson, Thos. W., 8th U. S. Cav.  
Morell, General J. W.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.  
ARMY.  
Palmer, General George W.  
Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Jr., 17th U. S. Infantry.  
Sheridan, Captain M. O., 2d N. Y. Artillery.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.  
ARMY.  
[Schofer, Captain, 2d N. Y. Cav.  
Watson, Wm. D., late Surgeon 11th Iowa Volunteers.  
Pollock, Captain Edw.]

COMPLIMENTARY ORDER FROM GENERAL AUGUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, }  
OMAHA, August 27, 1867. }

General Orders No. 39.

The General commanding takes pleasure in announcing to his command the following decided successes on the part of troops serving in this Department against greatly superior numbers of hostile Indians: On the 26th June last, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between 500 and 600 warriors, under the leadership of Roman Nose, surrounded and attacked a train of supplies escorted by 48 men of the Seventh Cavalry (temporarily serving in the Department), under Lieutenant S. M. Robbins and W. W. Cook. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making desperate efforts to capture it, but were gallantly resisted, and eventually repulsed with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded. Our loss, two men slightly wounded. The officers and men engaged are commended by their commanding officer for good conduct in this their first engagement with hostile Indians.

On the 2d of August Brevet Major James Powell, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, with twenty-five men of his company and five citizens, employed in getting wood five miles from Fort Philip Kearny, found themselves cut off from the fort by a heavy force of Indians, estimated by cool heads to be 2,000.

They took position in a small ravine, constructed of wagon-beds and hayrakes, and in this little hastily extemporized work these thirty men most gallantly and determinedly defended themselves for three and a half hours against overwhelming odds.

In their first assault the Indians were mounted. Driven back they dismounted, took their horses to the rear, stripped themselves, and returned to the assault, only to be again repulsed with great loss. Major Powell's party were relieved by the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Smith, Major Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, with two companies of infantry and some artillery.

"Fortunately," Major Powell's party had just received the new breech-loading rifles," as Major Smith reports. "Had they been armed with the old muzzle-loading arm they must all have been massacred before relief could have reached them."

Major Powell's men, and in this little battle killed, and 120 wounded. It is but just, however, to state that reliable citizens and others, well informed as to the result and indications, assert their firm conviction that not less than 300 Indians were killed or disabled. Major Powell, by his coolness and firmness in this most creditable affair, has shown what a few determined men can effect with good arms and strong hearts, even with such temporary defensive arrangements as are almost always at hand, and it is always safer, leaving out the questions of duty and professional honor, to stand and fight Indians than to retreat from them. Had this party attempted to fall back, every one would have perished. As it was, it lost out one officer and two enlisted men killed.

Lieutenant Jenness, a most excellent young officer, fell while affording to his men a fine example of coolness and daring in the performance of his duty. His loss is regretted by his command, by whom he was greatly esteemed and loved.

On the 17th inst. Lieutenant Davies, of the Pawnee Scouts, sent out with twenty men to reconnoitre near Plum Creek, Nebraska, fell in with a greatly superior force of hostile Indians. He gradually fell back until re-enforced by Captain Murie and thirty men of his Pawnees, when they recrossed the Platte River and were soon attacked by over 100 Cheyennes and Sioux.

Captain Murie coolly held his fire until within proper distance, when he quickly charged and dispersed them, following them in a running fight for ten miles, killing fifteen certain, and it is believed more; wounding a great many, and capturing two prisoners, thirty-one horses and mules, and a large number of blankets, saddles and other property.

Our only loss was one horse killed and five wounded. Captain Murie, Lieutenant Davies and their brave Pawnees are entitled to great credit for this most decided success.

The General commanding regrets that the commanders in these several affairs have not given the names of the enlisted men who most distinguished themselves, that they might be recorded in this order. It is not too late to remedy this apparent injustice, and the commanders concerned will, on receipt of this order, report the desired names to these headquarters.

Hereafter, in all reports of engagements, the names of enlisted men distinguishing themselves will be embraced in their report.

By command of Brevet Major-General AUGUR.  
H. G. LITCHFIELD,  
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

ARMY GAZETTE.

PAYMENT ON DISCHARGE PAPERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, August 28, 1867. }

General Orders No. 82.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

To prevent payments on fraudulent soldiers' discharge papers, Paymasters are instructed by the Chief of their Department to refuse payment unless the identity of the soldier is properly established. (Circular No. 53, August 12, 1867, Paymaster General's Office.)

To ensure, as far as practicable, prompt payment of such claims, and at the same time still more carefully guard against fraud, all officers who sign and deliver discharge papers will instruct the soldier to present them to the Chief of the Pay District in which he is serving at the time of his discharge, or, if he prefer, to some other designated Chief of a Pay District; and the officer will then immediately notify, through another channel than the hands of the man discharged, the Paymaster designated, of the fact of such discharge, with date, name, regiment, and company of the soldier, as set forth in the papers.

No payments will be made on discharge papers by any Paymaster except on receipt of such notification, unless he may be otherwise conclusively satisfied of their genuineness, and of the personal identity of the claimant.

By command of General Grant.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official—E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

AMMUNITION FOR ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1867. }

General Orders No. 83.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 66, Revised Regulations of the Army, is hereby modified to read as follows:

66. Every battery, actually armed and equipped as horse artillery or mounted battery, and serving as such, will be allowed for annual practice as many blank cartridges and friction primers for instruction and drill as may be deemed necessary by the battery commander, and approved by the post commander. Such batteries will also be permitted to expend in target practice, annually, twenty-five projectiles for each gun of which the battery is composed, these projectiles to be used in the following proportions, viz:

For smooth bores.—One-half shell or case shot, one quarter solid shot, one quarter canister.

For rifle guns.—Three quarters shell or case shot, one quarter canister.

Companies with fixed batteries will be allowed, annually, for instruction and drill for each company, twenty-five blank cartridges; and for annual target practice for each company twelve projectiles for calibres above eight inch, and twenty projectiles for calibres below eight inch, with the necessary blank cartridges. When more than one company is serving at a post, there will be allowed for each additional company one half of the allowance above made for a single company, the whole number of blank cartridges and projectiles to be equally divided among all of the artillery companies at the post. For instruction in the use of the friction primer in fixed batteries, a reasonable number, not to exceed two hundred per company annually, will be allowed in addition to the number necessary for the practice with blank cartridges and projectiles.

The ammunition used for drill and for target practice, as above described, will be selected from the serviceable ammunition which has been brought on hand at the post. The practice shall in all cases be conducted with great care, and with a single object to convey to officers and men the greatest possible amount of practical information.

In Paragraph 3, General Orders No. 67, of 1865, the word "projectile" will be substituted for "shot" wherever it occurs.

By command of General Grant.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official—E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John D. Murphy, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

First Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, from duty on board the Marblehead, and granted sick leave of absence.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert N. Ellis, from duty on board the Marblehead, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Lieutenant Dennis W. Mullan, and Second Assistant Engineer Edwin D. Weems, from duty on board the Mohongo, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Commander James P. Foster, from the command of the Osceola, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Kerchner, Second Assistant Engineer George E. Tower and Henry C. Bye, from duty on board the Osceola, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Jared Linsley, Jr., from duty on board the Osceola, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Second Assistant Engineers J. B. A. Smith and James Entwistle, from duty on board the Mohongo, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain T. H. Patterson, from the command of the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders Frederick V. McNair, J. D. Marvin, Charles E. McKay, Henry C. Tallman, Lieutenant Charles V. Griley, Master B. H. McCalla, Surgeon Albert C. Gorgas, Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, First Assistant Engineers Henry W. Robie, Levi B. Greene, Second Assistant Engineer William A. Minter, Boat-swain Charles Miller, Gunner Felix Cassidy, Sailmaker John J. Stanford, and Carpenter Ebenezer Thompson, from duty on board the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster George Plunkett, from duty on board the Brooklyn, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Surgeon J. H. Clark, from duty on board the Mohongo, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign C. D. Griswold, from duty on board the Pensacola, from August 9th, and granted sick leave of absence.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Second Assistant Engineer Edwin D. Weems.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Ensigns William B. Arrants, Franklin Ellis, Mates Moses P. Butts and J. B. Haynor, to duty on board the Marblehead.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Crowninshield to duty on board the Marblehead.

Mate Charles H. Chase and Frederick C. Bailey, to duty on board the Santee.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, from temporary duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty as the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Acting Ensign M. O. Powers, from duty on board the Yucca, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Ensign Samuel G. Toothaker, from duty on board the Yucca, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Peter O'Connor, from duty on board the Vermont, and ordered to the Marblehead.

Mate Charles K. Marple, from duty on board the Shawmut, and ordered to the Marblehead.

Mate Henry B. Scott, from duty on board the Mahaska, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 3.—Acting Master Rudolph Sommers, from duty on board the Marblehead, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Andrew Davis, Jr., and Mate Francis H. Peole, from duty on board the Mohongo, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George M. Durand, Acting Masters C. F. R. Wappenhaus, James S. Greene, U. H. Hookwell, Acting Ensigns George E. Thomas, Norman McLeod, Mate J. L. Plunkett, Anthony T. Jennings, B. Butt, Acting Third Assistant Engineers James C. Veach and William Hollan, from duty on board the Osceola, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Master F. A. O'Connor, from duty on board the Mohican, and granted leave for discharge.

Mate John E. Johnston, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and granted leave for discharge.

Acting First Assistant Engineer James F. P. Rust, from duty on board the Osceola, and granted leave of absence.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Acting Master George F. Winslow, Acting Ensigns John L. Vennard and Allen W. Snow, from duty on board the Brooklyn, and granted leave for discharge.

Mate B. G. Studley, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Wallace A. Bowler, John D. Thowson and Edwin G. Brooks, from duty on board the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Edward Dooley, from duty on board the Osceola, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Acting Master Samuel Very, Jr., from duty on board the Marblehead, and granted leave for discharge.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Master O. K. Burnbaum, of the receiving ship Vermont.

DISCHARGED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Decatur A. Banel, of the Marblehead.

PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Acting Master James Birtwistle.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Howa.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report: Mate W. H. Howland, from September 1st, instead of August 2d as before reported.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Treadway, from September 6th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 7, 1867:

Francis McGuigan, second-class fireman, August 18th, U. S. steamer Mahaska, at New Orleans.

George Franklin, schoolmaster, August 28th, U. S. steamer Mahaska.

George Green, landsman, August 28th, U. S. steamer Mahaska.

George Johnson, landsman, August 11th, U. S. steamer Brooklyn, at sea.

William H. Hale, captain marine corps, August 28th, Navy-yard, Pensacola.

Augustus T. Pick, assistant surgeon, August 29th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John Foss, corporal marine, August 29th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John Hassen, marine, August 29th, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John W. Arthur, ordinary seaman, July 3d, U. S. steamer Guerriere.

Oliver Swain, acting ensign, June 10th, Vineland, N. Y.

John Spetare, wardroom cook, August 9th, U. S. steamer Shamrock.

Silas W. Doran, landsman, September 2d, Hospital, Mound City, Ill.

GRADES IN NAVAL PAY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1867.

Circular. The designation of persons serving as Paymasters' Stewards is changed to that of Paymasters' Writers, and they will be selected for



duy in the Pay Department of the Navy, ashore and afloat, in the same manner as Paymasters' Stewards have heretofore been selected.

Paymasters' Writers of the first class will rank with Boatwains' Mates, and will receive \$750 per annum.

Paymasters' Writers of the second class will rank with Boatwains' Mates in charge, and will receive \$40 per month.

Paymasters' Writers of the third class will rank with Boatwains' Mates, and will receive \$35 per month.

Paymasters' Writers of the first class will be allowed to Navy-yard, receiving ships and the Naval Academy.

Paymasters' Writers of the second class will be allowed to vessels of first and second rates, to storeships, and to third and fourth rates where no Paymasters' Clerk is allowed.

Paymasters' Writers of the third class will be allowed to vessels of third and fourth rates, where Paymasters' Clerks are allowed.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

#### UNIFORM CIRCULAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 3, 1867.

Clerks and mates will wear a double-breasted frock coat, with nine Navy buttons of medium size on each side.

Clerks will wear a shoulder strap of ordinary size and pattern, with the letter U in Old English, in silver, in the centre.

Mates will wear a shoulder strap without a centre device.

Double-breasted coats are not obligatory until new coats are necessary.

GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

#### ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN RUSSIA.

The Navy Department has received the following letter from Admiral Farragut, descriptive of his reception by the Russian authorities:

UNITED STATES SHIP FRANKLIN, OFF CRONSTADT, RUSSIA, August 13th.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in the *Franklin* at this place, on the 10th instant, after a very pleasant passage of eleven days from Ocherbourg, having anchored two nights while running through the Great Belt.

Our reception here by the Russian authorities, naval and civil, was most gratifying, both nationally and individually. From the time we passed the first vessel we were greeted by cheers and salutes until we anchored, the harbor becoming so dense with smoke that we could no longer distinguish where the guns were fired, whether from floats or ships.

The Russians always taking the initiative, we returned in kind cheers and salutes, cheering when they cheered, and firing when they fired. But it was one burst of the most cordial welcome.

The commanding admiral, Lesoffsky, called as soon as possible to inform me that the quarters were prepared for me on shore, where it was expected I would take up my abode, and thence visit other points as I felt disposed. He also notified me that he would bring all the senior officers under his command to call on me on Monday, at any time most agreeable to me. I named 1 o'clock, and at that hour the Admiral came on board, accompanied by the Port Admiral and many other officers.

They were entertained with all the usual courtesies on such occasions, and spent an hour or two on board, and on their departure received the proper salutes. To-day I received the Mayor and civil authorities of Cronstadt, who did me the honor to call and pay their respects. It is my purpose to-morrow to visit St. Petersburg, and call upon our Minister, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay. I am accompanied by the *Canandaigua* and *Ticonderoga*, and expecting the *Frolic* every hour from Helsing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Admiral Commanding the European Squadron.

Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

ADMIRAL GORDON sends the Navy Department the following report of the part he took in the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh at Rio de Janeiro:

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, }  
HARBOR RIO DE JANEIRO, July 26th.

SIR: The arrival here of Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Galathea* with Her Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, on board, has been the occasion of considerable excitement, and happily has called forth a general display of good feeling in which the representatives of the various foreign navies largely participated.

The *Galathea* has been expected for some time with Prince Alfred in command, but until he arrived off the mouth of the harbor it was not known he would hold the royal standard. So soon, however, as it was seen, Admiral Ramsey notified me of the fact. I at once followed his movements, and with him and all the foreign men of war present, manned the yards and fired a royal salute.

On the Prince dropping his anchor, I, with the other Admirals, called in full uniform to welcome him into port, and was received by him at the gangway, and presented by Admiral Ramsey. The following day the Prince was received by the Emperor, and as he passed to the shore in his barge, with the royal standard flying, he was again saluted by all the fleet, with yards manned, etc. The second day after his arrival, the Prince, as "Captain of the *Galathea*," returned the visits of the Admirals, and requested that I would assist him in receiving the Emperor of Brazil, who was to visit his ship in state and to dine with him on board. Salutes fired and the yards manned as the Emperor passed the various vessels. The dinner proved a most agreeable occasion for the expression of good feeling among the foreign representatives afloat. The British Minister was the only diplomatist present. The dinner of the Prince was followed by a ball, given in his honor by the British residents of Rio and a dinner at the Emperor's palace at San Chustoras, at both of which I was present, and was thereby enabled to establish more firmly those feelings of friendship now so happily existing between the two nations. The Prince called on the following day, and as he steamed out of the harbor the yards were manned and a royal salute was again fired by the various flagships present. A message of thanks from the British Admiral for the part taken by the *Brooklyn* in the naval ceremonies induced me to give the Department this notice of the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. GORDON, Rear-Admiral,

Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT makes the following inquiry:

At a drill of a company neither the orderly nor second sergeant is present. The third sergeant, as acting orderly, gives the order to "fall in," and commences to form the company. While he is forming it, but before he has turned it over to the captain, the second sergeant comes in. Now, has the captain a right to tell the second sergeant to finish calling the roll, or would he have to wait till the third sergeant had turned the company over to the captain before he could take his place as acting orderly?

MILITIA.

The captain certainly had a right to tell the second sergeant to finish calling the roll, but he should not have done so for the sake of discipline. The third sergeant having been punctual, and having formed the company and commenced to call the roll, should have been allowed to turn the company over to the captain. If the second sergeant had expressed any dissatisfaction at this, he should have been told to be more punctual.

THE Light-house Board has issued the following notice to mariners:

United States of America—Chesapeake Bay, Md.—Light-house at Hooper's Straits.—Official information is hereby given that a screw pile light-house has been erected at Hooper's Straits, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 14th September, 1867. The light-house stands on the shoal, in six and a half feet water, mean tide; distant about 300 yards S. E. from the light-vessel, and with deep water within 150 yards of it. The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, and can be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL FLAG.—Despite the numerous flags which the organizations of the First division have received from the authorities of the city and State, there have of late been parades at which one or more regiments have appeared without the United States colors. In the Regular service a regiment is allowed to carry only one flag, which is, of course, the National ensign, and therefore we find that in the tactics only one sergeant standard bearer is spoken of. In the case of State troops, however, it is eminently proper that they should carry the State as well as the National flag; but no more than these, as they sufficiently indicate the character of a regiment or battalion. The authorities of the City of New York we believe invariably present as a stand of colors flags bearing the arms of the city and State, the guidons being sometimes small National flags, but oftener rectangular pieces of blue or red silk, embroidered with the number of the regiment. When the Fifty-fifth received a set of colors from the city last week the only National flag carried by the regiment was the French tri-color. To our American eyes this was an unpleasant sight. A soldier is known by his colors, and the flag we have fought under and followed is the "Star Spangled Banner," which every regiment of soldiers who parade in the United States should be compelled to carry, to the exclusion of every other National flag whatever. When a man joins the National Guard he becomes a soldier of the State of New York, and if he owes allegiance to any other country or State whatsoever he should lay it aside ere he puts on a State uniform. If persons of any particular nationality desire to become National Guardsmen, well and good, but let them understand that they must be ready to do battle if necessary, under the flags of the State and our Union, against any foreign power. We want no more green flags, or blue flags, or yellow flags, or tricolors. It is desirable that an order should be issued from division headquarters prescribing the number and kind of flags which a regiment may lawfully carry, in order that a stop may be put to the fashion of carrying three flags, and that provision may be made for always carrying the National flag on parade.

PASSING IN REVIEW.—Since common time has been done away with in the tactics, it has been in a great measure abandoned in the Army, except at funerals. If a colonel now desires to pass twice in review, the second time he must do so in double time, as prescribed by the new system of tactics. It has been the custom at West Point for some time to pass in review in quick and double-quick time, and since Upton prescribes it, we hope to see it inaugurated at the Fall inspections. It is true some colonels will find it difficult to instruct their men in the double, owing to the lack of strength in the walls of their armories, but nevertheless we see no reason why the plan of passing in review in quick and double time should not at once be adopted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Companies C, D, F and G, of the Eighth regiment, left New York on Monday, the 24th inst., in the steamer *Stamford* on an excursion to Stamford, Norwalk, and New Haven. Captain John Appleton was in command, and the battalion numbered 160 men, not including the regimental band and drum corps, which accompanied it. The battalion arrived at Stamford about four o'clock Monday afternoon, and after making a short parade through its principal streets, they were formally received in front of the Stamford House, in a speech by Ex-Governor Miner. This speech was responded to by Major Blauvelt, of General Varian's staff, who accompanied the battalion as an invited guest. The arrival of the battalion in Stamford created a great excitement, especially among the ladies, who turned out in full strength to attend the promenade concert, which was given in the evening, at Seely's Hall, for the benefit of a Home for the orphans of deceased soldiers. The steamer having the companies on board, left Stamford at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, arriving at Norwalk at about 11 o'clock. Here they were received by the Burnside Guard, Company D, Eighth Connecticut, N. G. After making a short parade, the men partook of a dinner which had been prepared for them by the proprietors of the Bixby House. After dinner, the citizens gave an entertainment to the officers, at which there was the usual amount of toasts, making speeches, etc. A parade was also made through South Norwalk and Norwalk proper. In the evening a hop was given at South Norwalk, which lasted until long after midnight.

The battalion left Norwalk for New Haven at seven o'clock Wednesday morning, arriving there at ten o'clock. At this point they were received by the New Haven Grays, a company of the Second Connecticut National Guard. Brevet Major-General Alfred Terry was formerly captain of the Grays, which is considered the finest military company in the State. The company is at present in charge of First Lieutenant Dewell and Second Lieutenant Bummell, Captain Braden being in Europe. The uniform of the company is a gray frock coat and trousers, trimmed with black. The company was organized in 1816. The Grays were some eighty men strong, and turned out with their band, which played alternately with the Eighth during the short parade they made after their arrival. After this parade Savin Rock was visited, where a cold collation had been provided. The members of the New Haven company made a very favorable impression on the guests, whom they treated with the utmost politeness and attention, and from whom they won golden opinions. In the afternoon the battalion, escorted by the Grays, made a long parade through the city. In the evening they dined at the Tontine Hotel, the meal lasting for four hours.

The battalion left New Haven Wednesday evening, arriving in New York Thursday morning, where they were received by the remainder of the regiment under Major Robinson. Ex-Major Leander Buck was in the ranks of the battalion carrying a musket. Among those who accompanied the battalion were Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the Eighth, Major Blauvelt of the Third Brigade Staff, and Sergeant Braisted of the Seventh. The companies were officered as follows: Company C, Lieutenant Davenport; Company D, Captain Pentstey, First Lieutenant George D. Lorigan; Company F, Captain McIntyre, Lieutenant H. Kennedy; Company G, Captain Heathcote, Lieutenant Morrison.

COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT.—Company A, First Regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves), Captain John D. Gould, propose to visit Bridgeport and Hartford on the 17th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. The company will leave this city on Monday, the 16th, returning on the 18th inst. This visit is to be made on the invitation of the Buckingham Rifles.

FARRAR COURT-MARTIAL.—The court-martial in this case will meet again at the armory of the Twelfth regiment on Monday, the 16th instant.

THIRD CAVALRY.—Troop F of the Third regiment of Cavalry held its Twentieth Annual Target Excursion and Summernight's Festival,

at Paul Falk's Lion Park, Onehundred-and-tenth street and Eighth avenue, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The troopers knew how to have a good time, and used their knowledge to advantage last Wednesday. Captain G. T. Meislohn is the commander of the troop.

DRILL OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with orders from regimental headquarters this regiment paraded for instruction and drill on Thursday the 5th inst. The line was formed in Washington square, right resting on Fifth avenue, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The band and drum corps were present, numbering some forty-five members, and the regiment was divided into ten commands of fourteen files. Colonel John Ward being absent at Newport, R. I., Lieutenant Colonel Knox McAfee was in command, assisted by Major Andrus B. Howe. As announced in orders, the regiment was instructed in "Carey's Tactics," viz.: Close column movements by company and division, deployments by the several divisions, advance and retreat in line of battle, changes of front by division, double column at half distance, double column into line faced right and left, etc., etc. The drill lasted until nearly five o'clock, Colonel McAfee showing himself to be a careful and efficient officer. The Twelfth has but recently abandoned Morris' Tactics, and we understand that Colonel Ward does not propose to commence drilling in Upton until after the inspection on the 25th inst. After the drill the regiment made a short parade before returning to its armory.

At a special meeting of Company I, Twelfth regiment, held at the armory immediately after the parade on the 5th inst., Captain William Raynor announced his intention of retiring from the command of the company, if possible, before the coming inspection. Captain Raynor has been connected with the National Guard for nearly twenty years.

COMPANY I, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The regular drills of this company will be commenced on Friday night next, the 13th instant, and will be continued on every succeeding Friday of the month, except the first (the monthly meeting), in each and every month ensuing. The penalties for absence from meeting or drill will be strictly enforced. It will be remembered that although this company has but recently been organized, its commandant, Captain Isaac Cohen, has been a member of the National Guard for seventeen years.

COMPANY D, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company, under the command of Captain George D. Walcott and Lieutenants Benjamin and Bruce, went to New Dorp, Staten Island, for target practice, on the 10th inst. The company paraded with the regimental band and drum corps, and with fifty muskets. The line was formed at Brooks's Academy, in Broome street, and the company, preceded by a section of policemen and the drum corps and band; marched thence down Broadway to the barge office, where it was embarked on the steamer *C. P. Smith*, which conveyed them to the shooting ground at New Dorp.

The men were exercised in target firing from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., when they sat down to dinner. After dinner ex-Major D. G. Meechutt was presented with a leather medal for having made the best shot. This medal is quite an extensive affair, and will doubtless serve as an ornament for the Major's dwelling, rather than to be worn on his manly breast when in uniform.

The judges of the firing were ex-Captain Stone and Sergeant McGeery, of the Seventh regiment. Among those who were present, in citizen's dress, were Lieutenant Carpenter and ex-Sergeant Coe. After the presentation of the prize, a return game of ball was played between nines chosen by ex-Lieutenant Wilson and Lieutenant Benjamin. The first match between these sides took place on the occasion of an excursion of the Old Guard, when Lieutenant Benjamin's side was victorious. On last Tuesday, however, Lieutenant Wilson's side were the victors. The home and home match will be played at the annual anniversary next year. At the conclusion of the match the company returned to the city, arriving at the armory at 7 o'clock, well contented with their excursion.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—A picnic and moonlight festival of the drum corps and eight companies of this regiment took place on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at Paul Falk's Lion Park. The regiment was formed on Hester street, right on Mott street, in the following order: The engineer corps, under Sergeant Dreisigacker; drum and bugle corps, under Drum-Major C. Berchet; band, under F. Wannemacher; Company B, Captain Kloeber; Company C, Captain Kraeger; Company D, Captain Haman; Company E, Captain Eller; Company F, Captain Bruer; Company G, Captain Reis; Company H, Captain Eilert; Company I, Captain Klein, and Company K, Captain Ertz. The battalion numbered some three hundred and thirty-six men, and Captain L. G. T. Bruer was in command. From the armory the companies, preceded by the drum corps and band, marched down the Bowery to the City Hall, and thence up Broadway to Canal street, where Eighth avenue cars were in readiness to convey them to the Park. The day was spent in target firing and such pastimes as our Teutonic friends know so well how to get up and enjoy. Twenty-three prizes were shot for by the drum corps, while the members of the battalion shot for a handsomely-chased gold medal. The engineer corps and company shot for prizes by themselves.

The ceremony of dress parade took place at five o'clock, P. M., Lieutenant Kimmell acting as Adjutant, Captain Bruer being in command. Some of the lieutenants appeared on parade with their coats unbuttoned and without belts. This should not have been allowed, as it is unsoldierly, and could not fail to weaken the discipline of their companies.

Shortly after the parade, General Burger, accompanied by his staff and the field officers of the Fifth, reviewed the battalion. At the conclusion of the review, General Burger made a short address to the officers, complimenting them on the appearance of the battalion, especially after a day of recreation. Subsequently Colonel Meyer presented Drum-Major Berchet, on behalf of the field and staff of the regiment with a gold medal, the workmanship of Lieutenant Stippel. The officers of the regiment dined as the guests of the drum corps. After dinner the prizes were distributed, Sergeant Hornboestel receiving the first drum corps prize, which consisted of a gold watch and a gold medal. We noticed one member of the drum corps wore the uniform of the Hawkins Zouaves, which was certainly very much out of place. The gold medal offered as a prize for the best display of marksmanship in the battalion was not given, owing to a dispute as to which one of the two should have it. This question will be decided at the regimental armory next Monday evening.

Shortly after nine o'clock P. M., the drums, bugles, and band performed the grand battle *pot pourri*, called the storming of Sebastopol. While the band and drum corps were under full headway, a detachment of forty men were brought up and deployed as skirmishers, with orders to commence firing. What with the braying of the trumpets, the sharp rattle of the musketry, the booming of guns, it seemed like a real instead of a sham fight, the whole effect being heightened by the lurid glare of numerous red and blue lights. The performance ended with tattoo by the drum corps.



Early in the day the ceremony of guard-mounting was gone through with. Captain Harman was officer of the day, but, although the guard lent was convenient, it was not found necessary to arrest anybody. During the day over four thousand persons visited the Park, which contributed not a little to make the picnic the grand success it was.

**STATE UNIFORMS.**—There are at the present time several regiments which might add materially to their effective force, could they procure a sufficient supply of uniforms. Among the regiments so circumstanced are the Twelfth and Seventy-first, two of the best organizations in the city. On the other hand, we are informed that the Second regiment is to receive some four or five hundred gray uniforms, part of which have already been delivered. Should a riot occur, the Second regiment would be of very little assistance to the city authorities, whereas the Twelfth and Seventy-first would be among the first called upon. Why is it, then, that these excellent regiments should suffer from want of uniforms, while the Second can get a new outfit? Who is responsible for this unfair discrimination? It would be much more economical for the State to refuse to issue any uniforms, and this course would, by killing out several of the weaker organizations, reduce the number of regiments to nearer what it should be.

**EXAMINING BOARD.**—The Board for the examination of officers of the National Guard will meet at the Seventh regiment Armory on the 17th instant.

**A REVISION OF STATE REGULATIONS.**—The Board of officers appointed to revise the State Regulations will meet at the Inspector-General's office, No. 40 University Place, New York, on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

**COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT.**—This company, Captain John E. Meyer commanding, will hold its annual target excursion and Summer-night's Festival at Finck's Union Park on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—Captain John W. Davis, commanding Company D of this regiment, has issued the following order: The members of this company are hereby directed to appear in fatigue uniform (including overcoats), at the armory, West Twenty-sixth street, for inspection and drill, on Thursday evening, September 26th, at eight o'clock. This will be the commencement of the drill season. A full and punctual attendance is absolutely necessary, as all absentees will be returned to the regimental court-martial and fined five dollars.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 6, non-commissioned officers and privates, who on account of physical disability are unable to perform duty, will report immediately to the commandant of their company, that they may be sent to the Surgeon for examination. In all cases, when confined to their homes by sickness, they will send a certificate of their attending physician to their commandant. Non-compliance with the second and third sections of this order will cause the member being sent before the regimental court-martial for disobedience of orders. The commandant earnestly requests that each member will bring a good able-bodied recruit in the company previous to the 9th day of October next, our annual muster and inspection day. All members of this company must be punctual at drill every Thursday evening during the present drill season, thereby preventing fines from being imposed, and giving themselves trouble in many other ways.

**CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.**—The Third regiment Connecticut National Guard went into camp near Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, September 3d. The ground selected was very well adapted for the purpose, being quite high, and being just far enough from the banks of the River Thames to afford a good breeze, and not be affected by dampness. The camp was well laid out, and, according to custom in that State, was well supplied with camp and guard equipage. Lieutenant-Colonel McCord is a worker, and the camp was all arranged under the direction of the quartermaster on the day previous, so that the various companies went to drilling immediately on arrival, one day being saved thereby. One company and two battalion drills were held on each of the first three days of the encampment, making six hours of drill in addition to dress parade. On Wednesday Brigadier-General Prentice, commanding brigade, and on Thursday Governor James E. English, reviewed the regiment.

The review in line was well executed. The wheeling into column, marching, and saluting were well done, but the company distances were very poor, the companies not being equalized at all, one company having 30 files front, and so on down to 12. After the review on Wednesday the regiment returned to camp, and was inspected. The men were steady in the ranks; their arms were in splendid condition, and their accoutrements the same. The commandants of companies appeared to be good officers, although many of them did not pay enough attention to the small details. The captain of the Eighth company in line, however, was well up in his duties, and omitted nothing. The companies appear to be well set up in the school of the company, but show the lack of opportunity for battalion drill. The regiment is scattered over the eastern part of the State, and only come together twice a year, once for an encampment of one day in May, and again for four days in September, the last of which is devoted to paying off and breaking up camp. The paying-off amounts to something in this State, each man receiving \$2 per day, provided he be present at each and every roll-call of his company, absence from any roll-call causing loss of that day's pay.

The following is a roster of the regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel James McCord; Major, — Ames; Adjutant, Joseph H. Jewett; Battery D, Hartford City Guard, Captain John K. Williams, 4 officers, 84 men; Infantry—Company A, Mystic, Captain Jesse G. Niles, 2 officers and 29 men; Company C, Norwich, First Lieutenant A. Dwight McCall, 2 officers and 68 men; Company B, Norwich, Captain A. D. Smith, 3 officers and 97 men; Company D, New London, Captain George Haven, 3 officers and 57 men; Company F, Danielsonville, First Lieutenant Francis Harrington, 1 officer and 87 men; Company E, Sprague, Captain Albert W. Burgess, 3 officers and 55 men; Battery A, Rockville, Captain S. J. Corey, 3 officers and 85 men. Band good, 16 drummers do, 16.

**FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment (the Guard Lafayette) celebrated the anniversary of the illustrious man from whom they derive their name by a parade on Friday, the 6th inst. This day was also appointed as the one on which the regiment should receive a stand of colors which had been voted it by the city authorities. The line was formed in Second street, right resting on First avenue, whence the regiment marched down Broadway to the Park. Colonel Le Gal was in command, assisted by Adjutant Allen, neither the Lieutenant-Colonel or Major being present. The regiment paraded with nine commands of sixteen files front, a drum corps of fifteen, and Meyer's Fifty-fifth Regiment Band.

The presentation took place at the City Hall at 10 o'clock A. M., Mayor Hoffman giving the flag to the regiment on behalf of the city, and Colonel Le Gal receiving them on behalf of the regiment. The flag consisted of one red and one white silk, bearing respectively the arms of the city and State, and two red silk guidons bearing the number of the regiment.

After the presentation Mayor Hoffman reviewed the regiment; Colonel Conkling accompanied his Honor when he passed down the line. The Drum-Major of this regiment looks very fierce and wears good clothes, but he needs considerable instruction in his duties. He should remember to stand still while the reviewing officer is passing down the line, and should also post himself as to his duties when the regiment passes twice in review. In passing in review in common time the band played a sort of polka, which it was impossible to march to, unless by taking very mincing steps. Adjutant Allien is a good musician, and we advise him to give the bandmaster some instructions on this subject. The Drum-Major made several mistakes in conducting the band, which were, however, corrected. In passing in review the officers, as a general thing, saluted poorly.

In matters of ceremony Mayor Hoffman is usually very particular, but on this occasion after the regiment had passed in quick time he returned to the City Hall without waiting to receive the salute, which closes the ceremony of review.

After a short parade the regiment took the cars for Jones Wood, where they spent the rest of the day in a pleasant, sociable manner.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel Clarke of this regiment has issued the following order: This regiment will parade in full uniform on Friday, 13th instant. Roll-call of companies at 7:30 P. M. Field and staff will report to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the same hour. Drills by company will commence in the first week in October, and will be continued weekly until the first of April, 1868. The new system of infantry tactics prepared by Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. A., having been prescribed for the instruction of the infantry forces of this State, all drills by battalion or by company will hereafter be conducted in strict conformity thereto, and no deviation in the least particular will be allowed or tolerated. The radical changes in drill introduced by the new system, render it imperative that every officer and non-commissioned officer should immediately commence a thorough and critical study of the new tactics. The resignations of Captain George W. Ford and Lieutenant David M. Holdredge have been accepted, and they are honorably discharged. Edward A. Eckel having been expelled by Company A, the action of the company is hereby confirmed.

The line of march for the evening of the 13th is up Broadway to Union Square and Fourth avenue, up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, through Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence to the armory via Broadway and Eighth street.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—In pursuance of General Orders No. 12, Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will parade for discipline, inspection, and review, on Wednesday, September 25th, in full fatigue, knapsacks and white gloves, overcoats rolled on knapsacks. Line will be formed on Bond street, right resting on Broadway, at 9½ A. M.; the field and staff will report to the commandant mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, first sergeants, band, and drum corps to the adjutant, on the parade line, fifteen minutes before the formation. The resignation of Second Lieutenant Remen Appleby is announced.

**Appointments.**—Quartermaster Sergeant George A. J. Norman to be Sergeant-Major, warrant dated July 4, 1867, vice William H. Dayton, discharged. Corporal A. J. Cunningham, Company A, is detailed to act as left general guide at all battalion drills and parades. Alfred W. Serrill will report to Lieutenant Carpenter for duty in his company.

**Expulsion.**—Charles H. Byrne, Company A, No. 55 Cedar street, having been expelled by a unanimous vote of his company, said expulsion is confirmed.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General William G. Ward has issued the following order: The several regiments and the detached companies late of the Seventy-third regiment of infantry, composing this brigade, will parade in full uniform and heavy marching order, for discipline, inspection and review, on Wednesday, September 25th, at Tompkins square, in the city of New York. Line will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M., on the east side of the square. Punctuality is strictly enjoined. Field and staff officers will appear mounted. The other regiments of this brigade will be inspected at the same time and place.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**STRENGTH OF FIRST BRIGADE.**—The following is a statement of the strength of the brigade, as reported on the morning of the 21st present for duty. There was but little variation from this number on any other day:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
General and Staff.....	8	
First Infantry, ten companies.....	36	481
Third Infantry, nine companies.....	39	452
Seventh Infantry, ten companies.....	22	421
Ninth Infantry, ten companies.....	34	473
Tenth Infantry, ten companies.....	30	545
Eighty-fifth company, one company.....	3	59
Second battalion, two companies.....	9	102
First battery.....	6	93
Second battery.....	7	106
First battalion cavalry, four companies.....	15	298
Company E, cavalry, one company.....	3	64
Total.....	205	3,094

**SECOND BRIGADE BATTERIES.**—Our special correspondent, who visited the camps of the batteries of the Second Brigade M. V. M., at Swampscott, speaks of the batteries of the brigade as follows:

**Third Light Battery, Malden.**—The camp of this battery lay on the left of that of the cavalry. Captain James B. Ayer was in command and reported for duty nearly 80 officers and men. We were much pleased with the extreme neatness of the park and streets, and think they excelled in this respect any other camp in the brigade. The company is composed of a good class of young men. The discipline is good; better than the drill. We believe Captain Ayer to be a well-instructed and conscientious officer, but think his command shows the want of his personal care. We are informed that he resides at a distance from his company, which prevents his seeing it oftener than half-a-dozen times a year. The officers left in charge of the battery have not succeeded in infusing into the men that snap which contributes so much to the proper serving of guns, and which is so plainly to be seen in some of the detachments of the First brigade batteries. The field movements were tolerably well executed; many of the horses were miserably poor, and the quick gait at which they were mostly drilled rendered them less efficient than they might otherwise have been.

In common with those of other batteries, the men of the Third seemed to think a certain amount of talking while on drill was

necessary, but it was by no means as marked as we have known it in other corps of the same arm.

The officers, other than the captain, we should judge have not had much experience; we noticed one on drill, Thursday, without belt, sash, or sabre, and wearing a blouse. The Adjutant we thought officious at times; he often assumed very plainly the authority and duties belonging to the Captain.

The uniforms of the men always looked well; on review all the men should have worn white gloves; if all were not provided, then none should have been worn. In passing in review on Friday, the distances were not well taken, but the intervals were quite good. The positions of many of the men when mounted, and of most of the cannoniers were not at all soldierly.

The fact that members of this company were strolling about the field during drills and review, would account for the presence of incomplete detachments on those occasions, as there were men enough returned for duty to fill all the chests and to spare.

The battery is armed with four 10-pounder Parrotts, and the gun and harness appeared to be in good condition.

**Fourth Light Battery, Lawrence.**—Captain Henry M. McIntire commanding, had present nearly as many officers and men as the Third. Its camp was next to that of the Third and, in appearance, suffered in comparison with it. The police duty not being well done.

The material of this company is very good; the discipline good, and the guns (four light 12-pounders) and other property presented a fine appearance.

Farther than this we can not find much to commend. The drill was very poor; for while the drivers were good enough horsemen, they were evidently uninstructed. Judging from what we saw of the battery during the drills of Thursday and Friday, not an officer in the company is thoroughly conversant with his duties. None of them seemed to have any correct idea of distance or interval; on more than one occasion during the brigade drill, Thursday afternoon, the errors committed by this battery were glaring, and marred the otherwise fine appearance of the brigade. Friday afternoon, on brigade drill, the battery was even more unskillfully handled.

The remarks about talking by the men, and on incomplete detachments, apply to this command, as to the Third.

We did not witness any firing by the batteries except salutes by the Third, which were fired too slowly.

The drill ground was neither as large nor as good as could be desired.

**ENCAMPMENT EIGHTY-THIRD UNATTACHED COMPANY INFANTRY.**—This company went into camp on the Fair grounds at Nantucket, Tuesday, August 27th. As a camp of but a single company the duties each day were not necessarily numerous or particularly interesting. Inspector-General Cunningham, accompanied by Brigade-Inspector, Major Davis, inspected the corps during the camp. Both officers compliment the command.

**A CORRECTION.**—It was unintentionally stated in our issue of last week, that Adjutant Wilson, First Infantry, was the only adjutant who rendered entirely correct morning reports at the First Brigade camp. We should have stated that Adjutant Apollonio, Second Battery, and Adjutant Burrows, First Battery, also sent in correct reports.

**ENCAMPMENT FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY.**—This battalion will go into camp, near Springfield, on Tuesday next, 17th. This camp will close the encampments of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for this year. The following comprises the field and staff officers, and the composition of the battalion.

Major John W. Trafton, Adjutant Charles W. Boutelle, Quartermaster, Robert J. Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon Albert H. Rice, Company A, of Enfield, Captain Erskine E. Butler; Company B, of Springfield, Lieutenant Freeman S. Bowley; Company C, of Worthington, Captain Anson F. Stephens; Company D, of East Windsor, Captain Milton P. Pierce.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.**  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, September 9, 1867.  
The following-named officers have been Commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending September 7th:

##### TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE.

George T. Hollingsworth, Inspector, with rank from July 20th, vice W. L. Midam, resigned.  
Louis T. Sherrill, Ordnance Officer, with rank from July 27th, original vacancy.  
James T. Watson, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from July 20th, original vacancy.

##### SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Andrew Schappel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 26th, vice C. Kenne, resigned.

##### TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert S. Newcomb, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from August 20th, original vacancy.

##### FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward A. Kinney, Adjutant, with rank from June 1st, original vacancy.  
Horatio K. Mosher, Quartermaster, with rank from June 1st, original vacancy.

##### NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Winkel, Captain, with rank from August 23d, vice O. Roehrich, resigned.

##### NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William H. Russell, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from June 27th, original.  
Albert J. Wilcox, Chaplain, with rank from June 27th, vice S. F. Baker, removed from district.

##### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas J. Bailey, Surgeon, with rank from July 16th, vice H. R. Bellows, resigned.

##### BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Augustus H. Tankie, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from August 1st, original vacancy.

##### BATTALION OF ARTILLERY, THIRD DIVISION.

Richard Pedlow, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 6th, vice Walter V. Cohase, resigned.  
Robert A. Kibbe, Second Lieutenant, with rank from August 6th, vice Richard Pedlow, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending September 7th:

September 3d, Forty-fifth regiment, Assistant Surgeon, Francis I. Stone.  
September 4th, Fifty-fourth regiment, Lieutenant Newell C. Fulton.  
September 6th, Sixteenth brigade, Commissary of Subsistence, John L. Hotchkiss.  
September 6th, Eighty-third regiment, Major Gresham Barker.  
September 6th, One Hundredth regiment, Second Lieutenant, A. O. Tiffany.  
September 6th, One Hundred and First regiment, Captain, H. J. Frazer.  
September 6th, One Hundred and First Regiment, Second Lieutenant, S. W. Plank.



## AN ACTIVE ONE-ARMED SOLDIER.

An Indianapolis paper publishes the following letter, giving an account of the doings of a maimed soldier:

At Pennsylvaniaburg, Ripley County, Indiana, I met a most remarkable case of one-armed ingenuity. Robert Lewis, a young man without home or kindred, who had to earn his bread by hard, daily labor, early in the war and at the minimum age, entered the service as a private, in General Spooner's regiment, the Eighty-third Indiana. At the battle of Chickasaw Bluff Robert lost his left arm at the shoulder. After much suffering, he returned to his former home. The loss of an arm only seemed to impress him with the idea that greater energy would be required if he would make an honorable living.

He began to study at night and every leisure moment. Soon he qualified himself for teaching. About this time he did what would be, usually under similar circumstances, a very foolish thing—he got married. But his wife accepted the situation, and was willing to laugh at poverty and help her husband earn their bread. He taught a school in the winter, and in the spring began to build a house. I was through his house a day or two ago. It has six rooms, is of the Gothic style of architecture, and is neat and substantial throughout. From foundation to roof all the work was done by this one-armed man, except that his wife and her mother assisted in raising it. Not being able to procure joists to suit him, he sawed them out of wide, two-inch plank.

He laid the foundation, built the chimneys, made the doors and sash, in short, no sound of hammer or any other tool was heard about the building of that house except of those that were wielded by his arm. Let any one try to start a ten-penny nail with the use of only one hand, and he will doubt this story, but, as strange as it may appear, it is in every respect true.

It would pay one for a trip to Ripley County to see the ingenious devices of Robert Lewis to make the difficult work for a two-armed man easy of accomplishment by a one-armed soldier. At the time I was there, he was completing a baby wagon, which would compare with the neatest of those sold in the market. Besides earning a living and building a house, Mr. Lewis is reading law. He has a remarkable head and unless I am much mistaken, he will yet become eminent. He is not yet twenty-one years of age.

## AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The first thought that occurred to me, when fairly inside, was: "How small! Can it be possible that thirty thousand men were ever thrust in here?" I believe there are twenty-seven acres in the enclosure, but I can only say that it seemed fearfully small. Just within the stockade are some sheds that might possibly shelter one hundred men. These were put up, I believe, during the last four months of the prisoners' stay, and they were the only covering provided for the poor fellows, except what they scooped out with their own hands.

And now, with solemn and eager curiosity, I glanced around to take a general survey of the ground. An uneven piece of ground it is, sloping from both extremities toward the center, where it is crossed by a little, purring stream, at which thirty thousand dying soldiers lapped or longed to lap. A large plot on both sides of the stream is marsh-land, impossible to be used. Inside the stockade, and close at its foot, is a tolerably deep ditch, while portions of the "dead-line" still remain, forming an inner circle. The ditch is grown up with flowers and ferns, many of them very pretty. I felt disposed to quarrel with the soil for producing such lovely things. Oh! how could it do so? Thorns and thistles, with the deadly nightshade, should alone grow in the stockade at Andersonville.

As I glanced around, my eye was met in every direction by those glaring sentry-boxes; and I felt that, had I been a prisoner, I should have delved into the earth if only to escape the relentless gaze of those pitiless guards. When once I cast my eyes upon the ground, the fascination was so intense that I had difficulty in raising them again. Every spot I trod was consecrated, by suffering and death. The ground was everywhere strewed with rags, old shoes, and bits of leather, washed into the soil by the rain and trampled in by feet. At every few paces, a little hillock or a hole told the story of how a man, accustomed to a New England or a Western home, had learned to live in a space a trifle larger than a coffin.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

## MARRIED.

LUCAS-DIVEN.—In New York, Wednesday, September 4, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. Thrall, Captain EMERSON H. LUCAS, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to MAY, daughter of Alexander S. Diven, of New York.

SANDERSON-TOWNSEND.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Macon, Georgia, by the Rev. Dr. David Mills, August 20th, Captain G. K. SANDERSON, U. S. A., to Mrs. M. A. TOWNSEND.

## DIED.

PALMERIA.—August 24, 1867, in Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, C. A. PALMERIA, of New York. Chief Clerk to Paymaster George S. Mead, in charge of the Naval Station, aged 35 years.

ROMEYN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the evening of September 2, 1867, SARAH E., wife of Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, aged 35 years.

## RECEIVED A PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

**KALDENBERG & SON**  
Manufacture and Cut to Order  
**Meerschmann Pipes,**  
Holders, etc.  
Ambers Cut to Order.  
Repairing, Boiling, etc.  
4 & 6 John street, next to Broadway.  
New Store, 23 Wall street, cor. Broad.  
Please send for circular.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

**WHEELER & WILSON,**  
625 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AWARDED,  
OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,  
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.



The only GOLD MEDAL for this branch of Manufacture

**NORTH AMERICA LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.  
OFFICE, 229 BROADWAY.

This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. All its Policies are non-forfeiting and incontestable, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel. OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

The Officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in settling in every thing which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE**  
Company of this Continent. All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your policy till death or not. **Thirty days' grace** allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually. Communications by letter promptly answered.

N. D. MORGAN, President.  
T. T. MERWIN, V. President.  
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

## THE BANKERS' &amp; MERCHANTS' GRAND PRESENTATION ENTERPRISE.

The Committee appointed will positively distribute the Prizes at the Third Grand Concert that will take place

AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

Bankers' and Merchants' Second Grand Concert was given at Irving Hall, August 24th. It was a grand success. The large hall was filled with the most respectable citizens of New York. The Committee that was appointed at the first Concert announced to the audience that they would distribute the prizes at the next Concert, which will take place at Irving Hall on the 24th of September, 1867.

When the Committee made this announcement, the audience gave immense applause. They were pleased to know that the prizes would be distributed at the next Concert on the 24th.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be conducted on the Mutual Benefit Principle. A Pro Rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket-holders.

**CAPITAL** ————— \$1,287,148.  
**TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.**  
And limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand One Hundred and Forty-eight. The fairest and most impartial Plan of Presentation yet offered to the Public.

A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the Charitable Presentation Enterprises of the day, have formed themselves into a company, with a view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented; and which being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have assigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by

the audience to make an impartial distribution of prizes.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

## LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.	
One Cash Prize, at \$75,000.....	\$75,000
One Cash Prize, at \$50,000.....	50,000
One Cash Prize, at \$25,000.....	25,000
Two Cash Prizes, at \$10,000.....	20,000
Three Cash Prizes, at \$5,000.....	15,000
Four Cash Prizes, at \$3,000.....	12,000
Five Cash Prizes, at \$2,000.....	10,000
Eight Cash Prizes, at \$1,000.....	8,000
Fourteen Cash Prizes, at \$500.....	7,000
Twenty-five Cash Prizes, at \$300.....	7,500
Forty Cash Prizes, at \$200.....	8,000
Seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$100.....	7,500
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes, at \$50.....	7,000
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes, at \$40.....	6,000
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$30.....	5,250
Two hundred Cash Prizes, at \$20.....	4,000
864 Cash Prizes, amounting to.....	\$250,000

PIANOS.	
8 Steinway's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	\$12,000
8 Chickering's Grand Pianos, at \$1,500.....	12,000
25 Steinway's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	20,000
25 Chickering's 7-octave Pianos, at \$800.....	20,000
93 Melodeons, at \$140.....	13,020
125 Melodeons, at \$125.....	15,625

SEWING MACHINES.	
75 Wheeler & Wilson's cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	\$12,375
104 Wheeler & Wilson's half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	13,000
133 Wheeler & Wilson's Plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,305
73 Singers' cab-case Sewing Machines, at \$165.....	12,045
100 Singers' half-case Sewing Machines, at \$125.....	12,500
130 Singers' Plain Sewing Machines, at \$85.....	11,050

DIAMONDS.	
6 full set Diamonds, at \$3,500.....	\$21,000
10 Full set Diamonds, at \$2,700.....	27,000
20 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$675.....	13,500
25 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$450.....	11,250
33 Diamond Cluster Rings, at \$375.....	12,375
5 Diamond Cluster Pins, at \$375.....	3,275

GOLD WATCHES.	
16 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$239.....	\$3,824
26 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$225.....	5,850
42 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	7,770
86 Gents' Gold Watches, at \$135.....	11,610
20 Ladies' Diamond Set Watches, at \$200.....	4,000
55 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$185.....	10,175
92 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$160.....	14,720
106 Ladies' Gold Watches, at \$145.....	15,370

SILVER WATCHES.	
66 American Silver Watches, at \$75.....	\$4,950
125 American Silver Watches, at \$63.....	7,875
150 American Silver Watches, at \$48.....	7,200
233 Detached Lever Silver Watches, at \$27.....	6,291
249 Cylinder Silver Watches, at \$18.....	4,482
22 Plated Watches, at \$8.....	176
Assorted Prizes, valued at.....	\$68,015

Total value of Prizes.....\$1,287,148  
N.B.—The distribution of these prizes has been positively secured against postponement, as an association of some of the leading Bankers and Merchants of this city have obligated themselves to purchase the tickets remaining unsold up to the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment.

## TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For sale at the Banking-house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

**SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.**—Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

4 tickets.....\$3 00 24 tickets.....\$19 50  
8 tickets.....6 75 48 tickets.....38 50  
12 tickets.....10 00 100 tickets.....80 00

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address, with town, county, and State in full.

Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to  
**CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.,**  
No. 62 Broadway, New York.

Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder.

## FRIERAILWAY.—Trains leave Depot

foot of Chambers-st., Faveria Ferry:

8:00 a. m. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 a. m., Way Train, daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10:00 a. m. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4:00 p. m., Way Train, for Turner's and intermediate stations.

4:30 p. m., Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's to Port Jervis, Newburgh, and Warwick.

5:00 p. m., Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 p. m., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points South and West.

6:00 p. m., Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7:00 p. m., Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8:00 p. m., Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic, and Paterson, at 6:45 and 9:15 a. m., 12 m., 1:45, 3:30, 6:30, and 11 p. m. On WEDNESDAY NIGHTS a Theater Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

**SUNDAY TRAINS.**—8:30 a. m., Way Train for Otisville; 12 m. and 5 p. m., for Paterson; 7 p. m., Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, and all points West and South; 11 p. m., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk, and Buffalo, without change of Coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly Ventilated and Luxurious Sleeping Coaches as company all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices—No. 31 Broadway—Depot foot of Chambers-st., New York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt.

Wm. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

## TURF, FIELD AND FARM, AND JOURNAL OF SOCIETY.

A high-toned journal, devoted to the Turf, Field Sports, Scientific and Practical Agriculture, Literature, Art, and the Stage. It is the organ of the gentlemen sportsmen of America, and every subject is treated in a dignified manner.

Its editorial corps is large, embracing Hamilton Busbey and F. G. Skinner. The well-known Carl Benson is a regular contributor.

Its Home and Foreign Correspondence is particularly able. The Press of the United States have passed the highest encomiums upon the Turf, Field and Farm.

From a great variety of complimentary notices, the following are selected:

THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM of New York City, now the acknowledged leading exponent in America of the interests which it represents, has been enlarged, and appears in a new and elegant dress. Mr. Hamilton Busbey, formerly of this country, is the literary and associate editor.—*Daily Republic, Springfield, Ohio.*

THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM is as imposing and handsome in appearance as it is spirited, able, and interesting. It has brought to the discussion of turf matters a moral tone hitherto wanting, and utterly discountenances all brutal sports, such as those of the prize ring. It is, in fact, a paper for gentlemen who are fond of horses and stock, and we rejoice in its success.—*Buffalo Express.*

Its editorials are ably written, and it generally contains matter of home interest to Buffalonians. It is rapidly recommending itself to public favor.—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM is unquestionably the best publication of its class in America, if not in the world. As an organ of turf and field sports it has always maintained an elevated moral tone, which commands it to the approval of every man of pure taste and honorable principles connected with these amusements, which it has done so much to redeem from the influences of knavery and blackguardism. Its agricultural Department, under the editorship of F. G. Skinner, Esq., one of the ablest and best-informed gentlemen on all subjects belonging to his specialty in the country, renders it a highly valuable work to the farming interests of the country, while its general literary features entitle it to general consideration and patronage as one of the most instructive and best journals in America.—*Hudson Democrat.*

One copy, one year.....\$5 00

Nine copies ".....36 00

Published at No. 37 Park Row, New York, by S. D. BRUCE & H. MILLARD.

## GUN-POWDER

ORANGE RIFLE AND SPORTING.

THE PRIZE POWDER OF THE WORLD.

The attention of sportsmen and dealers is called to the following facts:

At the trial of arms before the Examining Board in Washington, August, 1866, cartridges made from this powder gave far greater penetration, range, and cleanliness, and in competition with the principal American powders, proved in every respect superior to all others.

At the WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING in ENGLAND, July, 1866, competing with the best of foreign powders, the same results were obtained, with the first prize.

The Board convened by order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the STATE OF NEW YORK for the examination of military small arms, whose sessions were attended by officers specially detached by the RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN, and DANISH GOVERNMENTS, say, in their printed report of the numerous guns on trial, that after firing 100 rounds all but one became so foul as not to admit the cartridge.

This led to a test of the powder, and they deem the subject of so much importance that they say in their report: "The powder used in these cartridges deserves special mention as being very superior. It is the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER."

Another meeting of the Board, called by Special Order No. 128 of the Adjutant-General, under date of May 18, 1867, is subject, among other conditions, to the following, in article 34: "In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be 70 grains. The powder to be the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER, No. 1, manufactured by SMITH & RAND POWDER CO."

One of the best sportsmen in the State writes: "With the Orange Powder I made the largest score I ever made."

In the shooting matches where this powder has been used it has been universally successful.

Wm. Taylor, Esq., the celebrated pigeon-shooter of Jersey City, says: "It is the best powder I have ever used."

Another celebrated shot from Central New York writes: "Your powder is in high repute here and the country round about, and will supersede all others."

**OUR BRANDS ARE:**

Orange Lightning, 1-lb. canisters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 grn.

" Ducking, 5-lb. canisters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 grn.

" Game, brass-bound kegs, 12½ lbs. and 6½ lbs., Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain.

" Rifle, kegs 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., 6½ lbs., Fg, Ffg, Ffg.

" Rifle, canisters, 1 lb., ½ lb., Ffg.

Kentucky Sporting, canisters, 1 lb., ½ lb., Ffg.

It may be obtained at wholesale at our office, or at wholesale and retail from the following dealers in series:

COOPER & FOND, No. 177 Broadway.

ONION, BLISS & CO., No. 18 Warren street.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO., No. 19 Maiden Lane.

JOHN P. MORE'S SONS, No. 206 Broadway.

MERWIN & SIMPKINS, No. 262 Broadway.

W. J. SYMS & BRO., No. 300 Broadway.

SPIES, KISSAM & CO., No. 16 Courtlandt street.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John street.

And from grocers and hardware dealers who sell powder.

SMITH & RAND POWDER CO., No. 170 Broadway, New York.

## THE CORN EXCHANGE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Insures against loss by fire and the danger of inland navigation. 104 Broadway, New York. Cash Assets, \$1,000,000.

1st January, 1867, \$501,217 84. E. F. MASON, President. GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.



# NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship  
BALTO  
will leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on SATURDAY, Sep-  
tember 28th, at noon,  
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,  
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen,  
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent  
(to London or Paris, \$5 additional):  
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Steerage, \$35.  
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York:  
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$45.  
EXCURSION TICKETS, OUT AND HOME:  
First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70.  
Atlantic, Captain C. Hoyer,.....Oct. 25.  
Express parcels forwarded. Exchange on Europe  
sold.  
For freight or passage apply to  
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

# NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN  
NEW YORK AND BREMEN,  
VIA SOUTHAMPTON.  
The Screw Steamers of the North German Lloyd  
Run regularly between New York, Bremen and  
Southampton,  
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.  
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY.  
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY.  
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY THURSDAY.  
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London,  
Havre, and Southampton.  
First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$37 50  
From Bremen to New York.  
First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$55; Steerage, \$47 50  
Price of passage payable in Gold, or its equivalent  
in Currency.  
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for  
which rough bills of lading are signed.  
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.  
All letters must pass through the Post Office.  
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company  
will be signed.  
Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered be-  
fore goods are cleared at the Custom House.  
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton and Bre-  
men at the lowest rates.  
For freight or passage apply to  
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

# ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENG- LAND AND FRANCE.

The New York and Havre Steamship Company's  
First-class Mail Steamships ARAGO and FULTON,  
to Havre, calling at Plymouth, carrying the United  
States mails, from Pier 46, N. R., on the following  
days, at noon:  
ARAGO, H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.  
FULTON, C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31, 1867.  
ARAGO, H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867.  
FULTON, C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.  
And every 28 days thereafter.  
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.  
FIRST CLASS.....\$120  
SECOND CLASS.....70  
Through tickets to London \$5 extra.  
An experienced surgeon on board.  
The Companies will not be responsible for specie or  
valuables unless bills of lading, having the value ex-  
pressed, are signed therefor.  
For further information apply to  
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,  
No. 7 Broadway, N. Y.  
J. A. Wotten, Havre, General Agent in Europe.  
Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

# LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

PASSAGE TO LONDON OR BREM, \$110, \$75 and  
\$50, Currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates,  
available for six months.  
ATALANTA.....Capt. Finkham, from N. Y. Sept. 14.  
BELLONA.....Capt. Dixon, from N. Y., Sept. 28.  
CELLA.....Capt. Gleadell, from N. Y. Oct. 12.  
WILLIAM PENN.....Capt. Billinge, from N. Y. Oct. 26.  
The elegant British Iron Steamship ATALANTA will  
leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling  
at Brest, on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 m.  
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will  
call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through  
by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.  
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading  
given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam  
and Dunkirk.  
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26  
Broadway. For freight apply at 54 South st.  
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

# GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, UNION HALL, 23d Street and Broadway.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SWEET TENOR,  
MR. E. PERCIVAL.  
GEORGE CHRISTY and  
OTTO BURBANK  
EVERY NIGHT.  
This is decidedly the  
BEST BAND IN THE COUNTRY.  
Doors open at 7; Commence at 8 o'clock.  
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 1/2.  
This Company have engaged the best artists in the  
profession.  
For particulars see posters and small bills.  
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.  
RESERVED SEATS.....75 CENTS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
No. 46 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK,  
August 1, 1867.

THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINA-  
TION OF Breech-loading Small-arms having ad-  
joined to September 17th next, hereby gives notice  
that the session commencing that day will, as to the  
public trials of guns, be final and will occupy only five  
days. Exhibitors must, therefore, be fully prepared  
on that day at the State Arsenal (7th avenue, corner  
35th street), for testing their guns in accordance with  
the regulations adopted. Two days will be devoted to  
examination and tests of cartridges for breech-loaders.  
By order  
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General,  
Recorder of the Board.

# First Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition. SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING CO., MANUFACTURERS OF LOUIS SCHREIBER'S NEW PATENT INSTRUMENTS In Brass, German Silver, and other Metals.

Superior to all others made, and pronounced by leading Musicians, such as C. ANSCHUTZ, CARL  
BERGMANN, THEODORE THOMAS, GEORGE F. BRISTOW, C. S. GRAFULLA, leader Seventh Regi-  
ment N. G. Band, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



The improvements by which their qualities of excellence have at last been obtained result from the skill,  
experience, ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, and have been secured by letters  
patent, granted in the United States and in Europe.  
These improvements relate to the FORM, the ACTION, the WATER-VALVE and the MEANS OF  
CONSTRUCTION.  
For Circulars, Price Lists, and voluntary Testimonials of leading Musicians, apply to  
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,  
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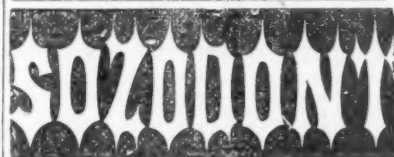
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